Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO 53 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Air Armament For Empire Defence

New Turn In War On Zanzibar Cloves

SUSPENSION OF TRADE ADVOCATED

Congress To Take Charge Of All Existing Stocks To Prevent Smuggling

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee may take delivery of the present stocks of cloves in the Bombay market, as a step towards the intensification of the Zanzibar clove boycott.

A decision to this effect, it is understood, was taken at a meeting of the Zanzibar Clove Boycott Committee, held at the residence of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, on Wednesday.

Among those present at the meeting were Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. S.K. Patil, Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Laljee and Mr. Tayeb Ali of Zanzibar.

TO PREVENT SMUGGLING

The situation all over the country, as a result of the measures adopted so far, was, it appears, considered at the meeting. It was felt that effective measures should be taken to prevent smuggling which was to a certain extent prevalent in some parts of the country. It was considered necessary that Congress organisations should take charge of the existing stocks and suspend all trade in cloves for some time. For, the plea of disposing of existing stocks, provided an opportunity for smuggling into India more stocks. The Boycott Committee desired, it is stated that this smuggling should cesae.

INTENSIFY BOYCOTT

The Congress President himself is issuing a lengthy statement setting forth the facts and appealing to the whole nation to intensify the boycott so as to make it a complete success.

Two resolutions were also passed by the Committee, one calling upon the wholesale and retail merchants tto intensify the boycott, and the other appealing to the public to refrain from using cloves.

The Presidential statement and the resolutions are expected to be released to-day.

CLOVE BOYCOTT TELLS

Modified Scheme From Zanzibar Govt.

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Certain changes made by the Zanzibar Government in the clove decree in the light of the Indian community's criticism of its provisions are explained in a lengthy memorandum received from the Government of that colony. The changes are described by the memorandum as intended to "give the maximum degree of freedom for internal trading in cloves, consistent with fully safeguarding the interest of producers and for serving the stability of foreign markets."

The proposals, says the memorandum, were submitted to the Secretary of State, and these subject to certain modifications which were framed in consultation with the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava, with whom the whole question was discussed at length have now been approved by the Secretary of State.

It is proposed that the modified scheme should be brought into effect, in the event of Government being satisfied that the free flow of exports to India will be resumed.

The principal features of the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 6)

Britain Foots Big Bill

Landing Grounds On Calcutta Singapore Route

ANOTHER STATION AT TRINCOMALI

LONDON, March 2.

The net figure of 102 million sterling (excluding loans) in the British Air Estimates represents six times the amount expended before air expansion started in 1935.

Except one squadron, all Home defence squadrons were completed last July. So efforts are now largely concentrated on overseas expansion and Empire defence, the scope of which is indicated in widespread allocations to new works and buildings for example, addition accommodation of landing ground at Aden, barrack and technical accommodation at Bahrein and a landing ground at Jesselton, North Borneo.

Further sums are provided to continue the work on landing grounds on the Calcutta—Singapore route and the construction of a station at Trincomali, ultimately costing half a million. Other works include improvement of the aerodrome at Gibraltar, extended accommodation for fleet air-arm at Hongkong, new stations at Hatsuen and Pathueng and developments in Iraq. At Malaya apart from further extension at Singapore, provision has been made for new stations at Kulang and Sungeipatani. Funds have been provided for the equipment of the depot at Malta.

Air estimates issued this morning total for the coming year 73,500,000 sterling compared with 56,500,000 last year.

Air Minister Lord Swinton in the course of the memorandum accompanying air estimates for 1938 says "rearming will be substantially completed during the coming financial year, and full operational effect will be rapidly achieved with more powerful types of aircraft as result of great progress made with other parts of scheme, particularly in matter of squadron training. It should be added that new types of aircraft have in general equalled or exceeded expectations formed of them in design stage, and air council are satisfied that they bear comparison with any air craft in production abroad."

Anderson In Commons

LONDON, March 2.

Sir John Anderson took his seat in the Commons after questions.—Reuter.

A tea party was given to the Congress President by Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C. at his house on Tuesday night.
Mr. Bose is seen in the centre, along with Mr. Nagindas Master, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and others.

NATION MUST BE PREPARED TO PAY PRICE FOR LIBERTY

CONGRESS PRESIDENT'S CALL FOR MOBILISATION OF FORCES FOR SWARAJ

After dilating upon the weapon of non-violence and the price for that priceless commodity, Liberty, every nation had to pay, Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian National Congress, asked the audience in ringing tones: "How many of you are prepared to pay the price?" The meeting was held at Matunga on Wednesday night.

Requesting the audience to raise their hands after repeating his question, Mr. Bose, glancing on the upraised hands, observed that he did not see many hands. Still, if half of those who had raised hands were prepared to pay the price, he was satisfied.

He believed that quantity was not the only test, sometimes it was quality which was the real test. The deficiency in quantity could be made up in quality. Mr. Bhavanji A. Khimji presided.

There were thunderous claps when Mr. Bose remarked that there could not be any doubt in their minds as to what the ultimate issue of the country's struggle for attaining Complete Independence would be, because their fight was for a just and right cause. It might take time; it might involve suffering but it was his conviction that the right and the just cause would ultimately win.

The audience listened to the Congress President in pin-drop silence to the remarks that the gauntlet had been thrown down. "We have taken it up." He hoped that on the immediate issue of Federation, wiser counsels would prevail in Delhi and Whitehall and that all possible attempts would be made by the people of this country to resist any attempt to thrust it down on their unwilling throats.

PATH OF FREEDOM

The audience again greeted the remarks with renewed claps.

Memorable and glorious as were the struggles of 1930 and 1932, they were not adequate. It should be clear to the people of India that to free themselves, they had to undergo greater suffering, undertake service and organise themselves in a better manner.

"But the Government," he declared "is still ahead of us and we are still too much along the thorny path and continue to be so until we reach the goal."

The path of freedom was a path strewn with thorns; but it had also its joys as its compensation. And only those who had trodden on that path had seen those joys.

There was, however, nothing to be frightened about, for the world was moving fast in the

(Continued on Page 7 Col. 5.)

ANDAMANS PRISONER TO BE RELEASED

Bihar Govt. Passes Orders

MUZAFFARPUR, March 2.

Jogendra Sukla, a repatriated political prisoner from the Andamans now undergoing a sentence of life transportation in Hazaribagh Jail. It is understood, has been brought down to Muzaffarpur Jail for release this evening. The Bihar Government have passed orders for his release along with nine others.—A.P.

MORE POLITICALS RELEASED IN BIHAR

PATNA, March 2.

Six political prisoners under orders of release, belonging to Patna District, arrived here early this morning from Hazaribagh. They have been lodged in Patna jail and are expected to be released this evening.

They are: Kanhailal Misra and Syamkrishna Agarwalla, convicted to a life sentence in the Patna Conspiracy Case, in which three persons, including a constable, were killed; Bagho Prasad Pannalal and Ram Babu Jadeva, all three convicted in the Khajedalan Bomb Case; and Shiva Prasad convicted in the Mitanghat explosion case.

The cases of thirteen other political prisoners are under examination and they are expected to be released in two batches in the course of the next few days.—

All the six political prisoners brought to Patna this morning from Hazaribagh were released at 8-30 to-night from Patna Jail. They were received at the gate by relatives, who took them to their respective homes without any demonstration. The remaining four out of the first batch of ten are also understood to have been released this evening in their respective home districts, to which they had been previously transferred.—A.P.

BATLIWALA CASE APPEAL

Objections Regarding Validity Of Sanction For Prosecution

MADRAS, March 2.

The criminal appeal preferred on behalf of Mr. Batliwala, Bombay Socialist leader, against his conviction and sentence or six months' simple imprisonment under Section 124-A, I.P.C. (sedition) by the Sessions Judge of Nellore, in respect of a speech delivered by him at Venkatagiri on September 3, 1937, came for hearing in the Madras High Court this afternoon, before Mr. Justice Horwill.

The Counsel for appellant raised at the outset, three technical objections regarding the validity of the sanction for prosecution, firstly, that sanction had been issued by the Governor acting alone and not in consultation with Ministers and therefore the order was invalid, secondly, the authorisation given to the police inspector to file a complaint against the appellant was given a person who had no authority to give the same, and lastly, the rules authorising the Chief Secretary to sign for the Governor were framed at a time when Interim Ministers were in existence, and not by the present ministers. Since there was no legal sanction for the interim ministers to function, the order issued by the Chief Secretary was invalid.

The hearing was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

RESHUFFLING OF U. P. CABINET

LAHORE, March 2.

There has been a reshuffling of the personnel of the U. P. Cabinet.

Pandit Pyareylal Sharma, Education Minister, has left for Government House to submit his resignation. Babu Sampurnanand is taking over charge from him this afternoon.

It is understood that Surajdin Bajpai, Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, will take over charge as Secretary of the same Department from April 1, when Mr. A C. Turner, the present incumbent proceeds on leave.—A. P.

Brokers Lose Over A Crore

Staggering Toll Of Stock Exchange Crisis: Deposit Margin, Is Only Way Out

After the long closure of over a month, the Bombay Stock Exchange will be open for forward business to-day.

For a proper appreciation and better understanding of the recent crisis on the local Stock-Exchange, our representative had the following interview with Mr. R. E. M. Patel of Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt Stock Brokers, the Native Share & Stock Brokers' Association.

The following is the interview:—

Question.—What do you think about the market now?

Mr. Patel.—Well, it can't be always right; the day must dawn.

Q.—Do you think it was wise to close the market in forward section and inconvenience the public?

A.—This is rather a moot question and difficult to reply. In my opinion, the Board of Directors had ample opportunities to thrash out the whole situation and I have no doubt that they must have arrived at the decision after very careful consideration and that they must have tried to do the greatest [illegible] justice may have perhaps inadvertantly crept in, but I do not think the public at large is inconvenienced. In fact, the public is relieved very considerably, particularly those dealing in the forward section for profit and loss differences.

Q.—In the last four vaidas, brokers must have suffered heavily through default of their clients.

A.—Yes, of course.

Q.—To what extent?

A.—That is very difficult to say, but it must be very very heavy indeed.

Q.—Can it be a crore of rupees?

A.—Quite possible. It may be more even. People became rich over night in the early part of 1937, and worse than paupers in the end of the same year.

Q.—Was that not due to reckless gambling?

A.—Nothing new, but I would use a milder word and say "speculating" instead of "gambling"

Q.—Crisis on your Stock Exchange is not uncommon; is it not?

A.—Unfortunately it is so. But then I must at once say that such waves of speculation and crisis are not only the misfortunes of our Stock Exchange. It happens all over the world and that too in every commodity.

Q.—Who is responsible for the chaos on your Stock Exchange?

A.—Human nature.

Q.—Do you think brokers are not responsible for this?

A.—Do I say they are not? All are not lambs, of course.

Q.—So there are wolves too in your market?

A.—Well, I leave that for some others to decide.

Q.—How can you avoid crisis altogether?

A.—By sitting at home with folded hands.

Q.—Can we cut that joke out?

A.—Yes, if you please.

Q.—So are there any chances of avoiding crisis altogether?

A.—This is asking for the moon. It is not possible to eliminate such crisis altogether, but it is possible to make them less frequent and less biting.

Q.—How can you do that?

A.—By introducing the Deposit margin system and strictly enforcing it without the slightest distinction, whether the client is a bank, firm, millionaire or otherwise.

Q.—But how can you check the "Tarasniwallas"?

A.—They must, of course, be not exempt to the margin scheme. I said there should be no distinction at all for this. It can only be put in force by suitable legislation.

Q.—Is that the best way to put the house in order?

A.—Our house, I mean the Stock Exchange, is in order, but things can be improved yet.

Q.—How will the new Stock Exchange affect your Stock Exchange?

A.—I am not concerned about the other Stock Exchange I don't think it will have any adverse effect on us.

Q.—Now, what do you think of Tata Steel and other shares? Will they go up or down?

A.—I am not sure just now. But I think after some time the market should settle down without

(Continued on Page 8 Col. 7.)

"Chronicle" Silver Jubilee Number

TO BE PUBLISHED ON NOVROZ DAY

The first issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" was published on 3rd March, 1913. The paper thus completes twenty-five years of its existence yesterday.

In celebration of its Silver Jubilee a Special Jubilee Number, containing messages of appreciation and good wishes and contributions on a variety of subjects by eminent leaders and publicists and numerous illustrations, will be published on Novroz Day (21st instant.)

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted expert canner and hattler experienced in fruit, fish and meat packing; also 4 active honest and responsible cashiers. Pay Rs. 30, 40, 50, 60 each. Cash security Rs. 500, 600, 700, 800 required. Apply Box No. 9910, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted for an Advertising Studio girl models—good physique and features—any caste. Spare time work whenever required. Apply Box No. 9909, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a B. E. (Civil) or an experienced Overseer for the temporary post of surveyor for road works under the D.L.B. The period is one year for the present and is likely to continue. Knowledge of Kannad is preferred. Applications should be sent immediately to the undersigned stating salary expected, age, caste and copies of testimonials etc. G. K. Desai, President District Local Board, Bijapur. (8033)

MOTOR DRIVING TUITIONS

Motor Driving taught perfectly within fifteen days by expert on our car charges moderate. Apply Box 9908, "Bombay Chronicle".

117. MOTOR CARS FOR SALE

Good opportunity to acquire 1929 Chevrolet six taxi. Excellent running order, thoroughly overhauled, police-tested, light on petrol, low up-keep, good for private use also. 'Phone 25629 or Apply Box No. 8056, "Bombay Chronicle".

174. BOOKS

"Practical Race Calculator" Only Book that reveals, unknown system to find winner. Regain your losses, double your wealth. Rs. 5, King Coy., Booksellers, Cheapest House. Hornby Road, Bombay. (9907)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Nadi Horoscopes, written on cadjan leaves by sages available, gives your full lifereading. Maha Vakya—Rs. 100 per horoscope. Sent in 30 days. Sakti Keralam —Rs. 60 per horoscope. Sent in 2 months. Apply for details to R. Sankaran, Astrologer, Chingleput. (9903)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell silk sarees etc. Samples and Particulars Free. Jagan Nath Chanan Ram. Ludhiana. (9871)

Wanted 5 capable Agents and S|Supervisor to push the sale of Medicines and Perfumery goods on Rs. 120-—60|- p. m. Apply "Becpwo," 25|3, Narikeldanga Main Road, Calcutta. (9853)

347. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Required at once few mortgage loan applications of any sum above Rs. 50,000 least. Terms moderate. List closing shortly. Apply Ajmera Company, Ajmer. (9904)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD., BOMBAY.

THE FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD., will be held on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1938 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, 3rd Floor, Mubarak Manzil, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ended 30th September 1937.
2. To elect Directors in place of those who retire as required by the Indian Companies Act and who are eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact such other business as may be brought forward with the permission of the Chairman.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Friday, the 4th March, 1938 to Thursday, the 31st March, 1938, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
AIR SERVICES OF INDIA, LTD.
KABALI & CO., LTD.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managing Agents.

Bombay, dated, 24th day of February, 1938.

(8052)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

INSOLVENCY NO. 89 OF 1938.

Re: GULABRAI BULCHAND of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business in the firm name of Messrs. B. Gulabrai at Gopalak Gully, Muljl Jetha Market, Bombay: ..... A Debtor.
THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, LTD. ..... Petitioning Creditors.

On the 1st day of March, 1938, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction adjudging the abovenamed Debtor an Insolvent.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1938.

S. J. RAHIMTOOLA,
Insolvency Registrar.
8053.

Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

"HOLI" FESTIVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED that no holes should be dug in any Street in connection with the 'Holi' festival, without the written permission of the undersigned, as provided in Section 322 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

No holes will be allowed in streets traversed by tramways or treated with a permanent mode of construction such as sheet asphalt or sett stones or concrete. Permission for digging holes in water-bound roads or roads surface dressed with bitumen, tar macadam, etc. will be granted, free of charge, for a period not exceeding six days (i.e. for the full moon day and the following five days) on application to the City Engineer not later than the 12th March 1938, on receipt of an undertaking that the holes so made will be filled in immediately after the festival and reinstated to their original condition to the satisfaction of the City Engineer.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th February, 1938.

8054.

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES, LIMITED.

Redemption of Debentures issued in terms of the Trust Deed, dated 25th June, 1937.

TAKE NOTICE that the Company in pursuance of the power reserved to it by Clause 2 of the conditions endorsed on the Debentures issued under the above mentioned Trust Deed has drawn for redemption the debentures whereof the numbers are set below and the amount of such debentures will be paid to the respective holders thereof on the 15th day of March, 1938, on which date all principal and interest will be paid on presentation and surrender of the debentures in question at the Registered Office of the Company AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the debentures so drawn as aforesaid shall cease to carry interest after the said 15th day of March, 1938.

Dated this 2nd day of March, 1938.

For and on behalf of
The Associated Cement Companies Limited.
CEMENT AGENCIES LIMITED.
Managing Agents.
P. J. BILIMORIA,
Managing Director.

Esplanade House,
Waudby Road.
Fort, Bombay.

DEBENTURES DRAWN FOR REDEMPTION.

4, 10, 11, 21, 31, 35, 36, 37, 41, 50, 61, 75, 89, 90, 91, 95, 97, 102, 110, 115, 124, 125, 127, 128, 135, 137, 142, 155, 157, 158, 164, 170, 193, 198, 201, 233, 238, 245, 250, 251, 253, 259, 265, 271, 272, 274, 283, 292, 299, 300, 303, 312, 313, 318, 320, 323, 326, 337, 341, 348, 352, 362, 367, 380, 382, 386, 395, 399, 406, 409, 418, 427, 432, 437, 443, 444, 453, 457, 459, 465, 469, 471, 474, 479, 482, 499, 508, 519, 525, 526, 535, 538, 544, 545 552, 556, 557, 558, 578, 586.

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(8048)

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on or about the 1st April next, the undersigned will remove their Office from the first upper floor of P. and O. Bank Building, No. 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, to the second upper floor of the same Building and all old files, papers and proceedings of matters completed before 1931 will be destroyed a fortnight from the date hereof, and clients wishing to take away such papers may do so before that time.

Dated this 1st day of March, 1938.

JEHANGIR & SEERVAI,
Solicitors, High Court.

(8049)

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Subhas Bose!

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THE FINEST NEWS-REEL MADE IN INDIA!

YOU WILL FEEL PROUD—

If you were in the procession, you will feel proud to see yourself and your friends "starred" on the screen with the Congress President, and to receive the CHEERS OF THE THOUSANDS who come to see

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Auction Sales

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AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CAVEL STREET.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as the Receiver in Suit No. 1073 of 1935 (Jaiwantibai, widow of Narayan Dagdoo Shellar vs. Bhalchandra Narayan and others) Messrs. Bennett & Co., will (TO-DAY) THURSDAY, the 3rd March, 1938 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:

LOT No. 1—Fazandari land with dwelling house at Cavel Street admeasuring about 106 square yards New Street No. 159|9 and bounded on the East by the property of Ramchandra Hari Mahatre, West by a compound wall of the property belonging to Charity, North by Cavel Street and South by the property of Vithoba Mankoji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mahimtura & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

8TH WEEK

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3 Shows to-day 5-15, 8, 10-45

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Naples ,,	26th ,,	11th Apr
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Taj Building, Hornby Road. BOMBAY.
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Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

PLEA FOR ADULT FRANCHISE

Deputation Waits On Congerss President

A deputation of the Adult Franchise League, led by Mr. B. G. Horniman and consisting of Mr. A. H. Gadre, Dr. Ramchandra Bhoir, Messrs. A. S. Bhoir, Nur Bux and others, waited on the Congress President, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose yesterday afternoon, at his residence.

Mr. B. G. Horniman read the following memorandum:—

We the members of the deputation of the Adult Franchise League beg to submit the following for your kind consideration and necessary action.

The Adult Franchise League was started in this city a couple of months back with the object of securing adult franchise for local bodies, municipalities, and Provincial and Central Legislatures. Mr. N. M. Joshi is the president and Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and B. G. Horniman are the Vice-Presidents of the League.

The reasons for coming in deputation to you is the Bill for the Amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act which the Congress Ministry in this province proposes to introduce in the present session of the Legislative Assembly. We need not go into the various changes that the Bill proposes to make in the composition of the City Corporation. Our main concern is about the franchise that is proposed to be set up. Under the act now in force only those who pay a monthly rent upto a minimum of Rs. 10 are entitled to vote. The Bill proposes to enfranchise all those paying monthly minimum rent of Rs. 5. The Bill further says that the Government may, if the Corporation supports it, introduce adult franchise in 1942.

Now, Sir, our submission is that this is an extremely halting measure and follows a thoroughly wrong procedure. The Congress as you are aware is committed to adult franchise for over a decade. The Nehru Report published nearly ten years ago proposed to set up provincial and central legislature on the electoral basis of adult franchise. The Karachi Congress declared that the country would not be satisfied with anything less than a constitution framed by Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise. Thereafter similar resolutions were passed at various provincial political conferences, in thousands of meetings throughout the country, and twice in each of the seven Congress provinces during the six months of Congress regime.

We need not quote here declarations made from the Treasury Benches on these occasions but the one point that was repeatedly emphasised was that the every adult man and woman in this country must have a voice in framing the constitution. The great public principle underlying adult franchise, its importance in democracy and all the rest of the high principles emphasised then from the floor of the legislatures make a very striking, and, if we may be permitted to say, very depressing contrast with the present bill, when a first class opportunity is provided for the ministry to put its declarations into practice.

It would be readily admitted that if the entire population of 35 crores is to exercise of adult franchise in the election of the Constituent Assembly there is nothing that would train the masses in the exercise the right so well as the bestowal of it on the masses in the matter of civic administration first. In fact the introduction of this reform should be the bounden duty of a ministry that is committed to the election of Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise.

In every household whether the rent paid is Rs. 5 or Rs. 500 there are a number of adults who are disqualified from voting for no other reason that that the rent bill does not stand in their name. In a city like Bombay with the joint family system in force, and where, in a large number of cases two or three families occupy the same block of rooms, the extent of disqualification thus imposed can be easily seen. The electoral qualifications to-day is entirely arbitrary and based on the theory that only those who pay rent have a stake in the city. It is our contention that this presumption is entirely wrong. We hold that every citizen of Bombay has a direct and definite interest in its welfare, has a stake in the city and must have the right of voting.

The bill perpetrates a serious injustice to the citizens of Bombay in postponing the introduction of adult franchise till 1942 and in leaving its introduction to the will of the Corporation which, elected on a narrow franchise and having vested interest in the narrow electorate, will be always opposed to any such progressive measure. The past history of the Corporation proves this. It can be seen from past records that, at the time of introduction of constitutional reforms like the Minto-Morley Reforms, Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms and the present reforms the electoral qualification for the provincial legislature was lower than those for the Municipality, and it was only when the utter incongruity of the position was forced on the Corporation that electoral qualification was brought to the same level as in the legislature. In the circumstances it is ridiculous to expect the Corporation to accord sanction to adult franchise, in 1942 or at any other time.

The introduction of adult franchise for this city municipal electorate is very essential from the viewpoint of the city's interest. It is well-known that as long as the right of voting was confined to landlords the Corporation utterly neglected the interests of the average citizen and evils of all description grew up. With the widening of franchise this state of things slowly changed and modern amenities of life came to be less unjustly distributed. If the present injustices are to be completely removed the first step for doing so would be to introduce adult franchise for the city.

We need not dwell on the merits of the case any further. The Adult Franchise League, as we have stated before, stands for the introduction of adult franchise in all local bodies and legislatures. It is within the power of the Congress Government to introduce this reform in local bodies and we appeal to you as the President of the Indian National Congress which is committed to the introduction of adult franchise, to use your influence and power to compel the ministry to introduce it in local bodies without any delay. It is a reform that will not cost much to Government and will help to deepen and strengthen the foundation of democracy in this country.

In conclusion we thank you most cordially for giving us this opportunity for placing our views before you and hope that before long adult franchise will be introduced not only in the city of Bombay but in all local bodies in the presidency and the country.

SUBHAS' REPLY

Mr. Subhas Bose replying, thanked the deputation and promised to speak to Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, on the subject.

Give Arabs Their Birth-right, Complete Freedom

Surest Way Of Healing Wounds And Maintaining Friendly Relations With Britain

(From Our Correspondent).

CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

A vigorous protest against the present situation in Palestine, has been submitted by prominent members of the Egyptian Parliament and the Senate (Upper House) to Sir Miles Lampson, the British Ambassador in Cairo, and the League of Nations at Geneva.

In this note of protest it is stated that all the members of the Senate and those of the Egyptian Parliament, who are closely in touch with the Arabs of Palestine, being their neighbours, having the same religion and language, blood and dress, and connected with Great Britain by friendship and amity and good relations, they find the present conditions in Palestine quite against the wishes of the Arabs of the country, and a system of government is enforced that is against the will of the people, and which has caused so much pain and ruination to the Arabs.

REACTIONARY POLICY CRITICISED.

The continuous reactionary policy adopted by the Palestine authorities has forced both the Muslims and Christians of Palestine to join hands in protesting against the system prevailing at present in that country. The state of affairs in Palestine have been responsible for rallying all democratic forces in the world on the side of the Palestine Arabs, and this has, naturally, led to their strong resentment against the present conditions in Palestine. If things are allowed to continue as at present, add the signatories to this note of protest, it will only mean that the good relationship existing between all those who are on friendly terms with Britain, will be strained, and in the end it would be most unsafe for Britain to continue her present policy.

REQUEST TO BRITAIN.

Hence, the members of the Egyptian Parliament and the Senate, request the British Ambassador in Cairo to convey to his Government the feelings of the vast majority of the Eastern people and those of Africa and all democratic countries, who want to have a radical change in the administration of Palestine, and the signatories hope that wise counsel would prevail with the British authorities, who, they expect, will not unnecessarily delay any longer in the abandonment of their scheme of enforcing the recommendations contained in the Peel Committee Report, and in their stead give the Arabs what is their birth-right, complete national freedom. This will be most helpful to the British Government, in not only healing the wounds they have caused to the vast majority of the Palestine people, but also keeping the Arabs of that country contented, peaceful and also friendly towards Britain.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 17 April, 2017

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and Mr. Justice Divatia at the High Court confirmed the sentences of three years' rigorous imprisonment passed by the Sessions Judge of East Khandesh on Chatursing Baburao Rajput and four others.

The appellants were convicted of culpable homicide in connection with a fatal assault on a woman named Sojabai and grievous hurt to one Anand.

It appeared that Anand had leased a piece of land from one Tukaram, who later sold it to two Marwaris, who were accused Nos. 6 and 7 in the Lower Court

On August 7 last, the five appellants, who were hired by the Marwaris to work on the field, went there to start work, but were obstructed by Anand, who was in possession of the land.

An altercation ensued in which Anand received some injuries and Sojabai, who intervened on his behalf, was also assaulted with fatal result.

Abdul Rahiman and Mahamad Ganji Abdul were arrested yesterday by the Pydhoni police on a charge of causing hurt with dangerous weapons, and were brought before the Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is stated that Mohamad Abdul Khadar was standing on footpath near Mandvi Post Office when the first accused held his hand from behind and knocked him down while the other man assisted him by giving him a knife to stab him. The first accused is said to have inflicted injuries, on his hand, chest and back, and tried to escape. The police managed to arrest them.

They were offered bail in the sum of Rs. 50 with one surety in the sum of Rs. 100 each.

Govindji (45), Jivandas Dwaraka Das (28), Manilal T. Ibhuwan (22), and Chotalal Mathura Das were arrested on charges of assault and mischief, and were brought before Mr. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

It is stated that Murya Ganpat of Municipal Health Department lodged a complaint against the accused for letting loose seven dogs and a cat from a municipal cart at the junction of Kika Street and Bapukhote Street cross lane yesterday morning, thus obstructing him from doing his duty.

Govind Balaji is in the custody of the police while the other accused was bailed out.

Attempted Escape With Notes And Ornaments

A police constable on duty at King's Circle, Matunga, noticed a middle-aged Mahomedan getting down from the tram-car yesterday morning at about 7-30. He carried a small bundle with him. This innocent-looking bundle roused the suspicion of the constable, who kept him under observation.

The constable followed him to Matunga Station and challenged him to stop. The man was about to run but the constable stopped him. A grim fight then ensued between the two and the Mahomedan is stated to have made desperate attempts to free himself from the clutches of the constable. He is stated to have whipped out a knife and tried to stab the constable, whose whistle, however, brought another constable to the scene. The man was ultimately overpowered and marched off to the police station.

The innocent-looking bundle, when opened, was found to be a precious one—was full of currency notes, and ornaments, collectively worth about Rs. 1,400. The C. I. D. were then communicated with, who, it is stated, found out that the man was a returned externee.

Inspector Mahankal and Sub-Inspector Solomon of the C. I. D. instituted further inquiries and the property found with the accused was identified by a municipal overseer as his own. It appears that there was a theft in the house of Mr. Kairuddin Shamsudin Nawab, the Municipal Overseer, yesterday morning at about 6-30 a.m.

Mr. Nawab went out of his house yesterday morning at 6 a.m. and, when he returned, he saw the doors of his rooms forced open. The trunks and cupboard in the house had been ransacked and property worth about Rs. 1,400 including currency notes and ornaments was missing.

The theft was committed at about 6.30 a.m. at Null Bazar.

Ali Hassan Aoji Ismail was placed before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and ordered to be remanded to police custody.

Alleged Misappropriation Of Rs. 1,50,000

Vallabhdas Morarji, Cashier of a local importing firm was arrested last night at his residence at Picket Road by Inspector Bhatkal of the C. I. D. on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of one lakh and fifty thousand rupees.

The senior partner of the firm lodged a complaint last evening with the C.I.D. stating that Vallabhdas Morarji, Cashier of his firm, had committed criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 1,50,000.

The accused was placed to-day before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court. The accused requested the Court to release him on bail when the Magistrate asked him how much he could deposit and what he had done with the amount alleged to have been misappropriated by him.

The accused was heard to remark that he had nothing with him and that he had lost everything in speculation.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be released on a bail of Rs. 20,000.

Abdul Kadar Mandir Gowli, was arrested by the Anti-Gambling Squad last night in Huzaria Street under Mr. J. K. Sawant.

It is alleged that the accused was openly carrying on Sutta business and, when arrested, created a disturbance, attracting a big crowds. The crowd was so large that the traffic at the junction of Huzaria Street and Grant Road was stopped for a considerable time.

When the suspect was arrested, nobody in the neighbourhood would dare come as Panchas. The police had great difficulties in fulfilling the formalities of law.

After arresting the accused, the police proceeded to what is stated to be the store-room of the accused which was in the Chakuwalla building, wherefrom large quantities of Sutta slips and records it is alleged, were seized.

Abdul Kadar Alli and Alli Hassan Raza were also arrested at the time. All the accused were ordered to be released on bail in a sum of Rs. 100 till the 14th instant at the Girgaum Court by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate.

Behind Police Station

Another raid was carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad in a place just behind the Pydhoni police station, in Kolsa Street, and four persons were arrested.

The accused were bailed out at the Girgaum Court.

Two more raids were carried out by the Anti-Gambling Squad at B. D. Chawls No. 8 and House No. 203 on the Ripon Road for alleged Sutta activities. Six persons in all who were arrested in the raids were ordered to be released on bail.

Cash of Rs. 73 and alleged Sutta records are stated to have been seized.

The Byculla police raided a room in Lakshmi Velji Chawl and arrested Mahmood Usman last night

Nathoo Bhika and Gulam Hussain Naziralli were arrested by the Maharbowri police at Ajimwalla Building, Parel Road.

WARRANT FOR SUSPECT

A non-bailable warrant was issued at the Girgaum Court against Rambharose Durga Prasad, who was arrested last night by the Anti-Gambling Squad under Sub-Inspector Rane at Old Hanuman Lane, and was released on bail.

He was not present in the Court when his case was called out this morning.

The Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, Bombay, passed orders to-day in the case in which Ardeshir Hormusji Katrak, a clerk of the Mercantile Bank of India, stood charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of about Rs. 5,287.

The Magistrate held that the prosecution had failed to prove the charge against the accused and therefore ordered him to be discharged.

According to the prosecution case, the accused, who was employed as a clerk in the Mercantile Bank of India, was alleged to have committed criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of amounts totalling Rs. 5,287 between 17-11-36 and 2-8-37.

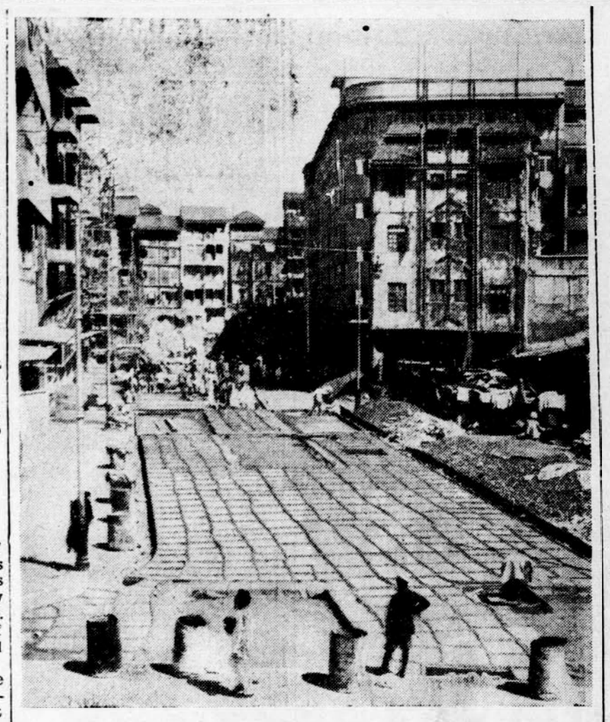
The accused, it was said, went on leave in August last, and during his absence an entry in the accounts alleged to have been prepared by him, when examined, was found to be irregular. The bank officials then inspected the books and the alleged defalcation was discovered on a complaint lodged with the police, the accused was arrested.

The Magistrate, in discharging the accused, remarked that there was no evidence to connect the accused with the alleged defalcation.

NATURE'S CURE FOR LIVER TROUBLE

A sluggish liver, inactive kidneys and lazy bowels—they all cause "tired feeling," lack of energy, depression and irritability. Lazy livers and poisoned systems need a clear, cool draught of Nature's own tonic waters—water charged with purifying natural mineral salts, drawn from the very earth itself. You can reproduce these revitalising waters in your own home with Fynnon Salt and a glassful of water. For Fynnon Salt contains the elements of Sodium, Potassium and Lithium drawn from the earth itself, which give the miraculous healing springs of the world their curative properties.

A refreshing drink of tonic Fynnon Salt every morning races through your system, clearing away waste products, stirring up sluggish liver and kidneys to activity. It keeps you feeling fit and fresh and cool, full of energy and vitality throughout the heat of the day. Your temper improves, your zest for living returns. And most important, bulging waistlines disappear as fat-making wastes are eliminated. Take a glassful every morning. Pleasant to take. Sold only in green and red labelled bottles in green and red cartons. From all chemists, stores and bazaars. In case of difficulty, write to: J. L. Morison, Son & Jones (India) Ltd., P.O. Box 258, Bombay. KF 610



BOMBAY CHANGES ITS FACE: New road is being laid between Sir Phirozeshah Mehta Road and Gunbow Street. This place was previously occupied by a row of old buildings, including a famous resort of Sutta-Khel gamblers.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT OF MUNICIPAL ACT

Voters' Name To Be Expunged If Claim Not Proved

At the suggestion of the Municipal Commissioner, the Municipal Corporation will consider this month a Bill to amend the Municipal Act, so as to empower the Municipal Commissioner to expunge the name of a voter if he fails to prove his claim as a voter. In the statement of objects and reasons of the Bill, it is stated:

During enumeration of persons for enrolment in the votors' lists under Section 19 (1) and (3) of the Municipal Act, cases often occur in which persons willfully give false names for enrolment so that when claims for enrolment are invited after the publication of the preliminary lists under Section 19 (8) the rightful person may put in his claim in respect of the same premises and thereby create multiplicity of votes. In such cases if the claim of the person claiming to be enrolled is proved there is no specific provision in the Act enabling the Municipal Commissioner to expunge the name of the person whose name has already been enrolled. It is therefore necessary to amend the Act as suggested in the Bill.

"Opportunity is also taken to effect a slight amendment in Section 19 (15) to enable deletion of names of aliens or other persons not eligible for enrolment being subject to some legal incapacity."

JEWELLERS TO WELCOME CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Under the auspices of the Zaveri Mahajan, Diamond and Pearl Merchants a jewellers' meeting will be held to-day at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Madhav Baug to present an address and purse to the Congress President. Sjt. Subhash Chandra Bose. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel will preside. All the jewellers are requested to send for their purses at the Diamond Merchants' Association or Zaveri Mahajan Dharam Kanta.

FOUND DEAD IN BRABOURNE STADIUM

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The body of an unidentified person was found in the verandah of the Brabourne Stadium, near the Church Gate Station, yesterday morning. No relation has been traced as yet.

The inquest was adjourned, for the report of Chemical Analyser, till March 14.

JUDGMENT DEBTOR'S INSOLVENCY

High Court Suit On Sale Of Decree

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the suit filed by Vithaldas Vishram claiming to recover Rs. 3,750 from Jagjivan Gordhandas.

It appeared that in June, 1936, the plaintiff obtained a decree for Rs. 9,335 against one Mulraj Gordhandas. In execution of the decree, the Sheriff announced the sale of two properties and issued notices inviting persons who had any claims on the properties to put forward their claims.

Thereupon, the defendant who was the brother of Mulraj, claimed priority in respect of the two properties on the ground that these were mortgaged to him.

The dispute was ultimately settled by an arrangement whereby the defendant agreed to pay Rs. 3,750 to the plaintiff in full settlement of the decree, and the plaintiff agreed to assign the decree in his favour as soon as he received the payment.

It later transpired that Mulraj became an insolvent thereafter. The defendant, thereupon, refused to pay the amount as agreed under the settlement.

JUDGMENT

In the course of his judgment His Lordship discussed the question whether the agreement between the parties was for a sale of the decree of the right to enforce the decree.

The defendant had contended that his agreement to purchase the decree was subject to the condition that the decree was intact and in such a condition that it could be enforced against the judgment debtor. This contention was discounted by his lordship who observed that the very fact that a decree for Rs. 9355 was sold for Rs. 3,750 indicated that the parties intended to transfer merely the right to enforce the decree, whatever the chances might be for enforcing it under the circumstances prevailing at the time. The defendants, of course, only took the chance to recover whatever was possible out of the decree.

His Lordship held that the agreement was not subject to the condition that the judgment-debtor would not be insolvent at the time of enforcing the decrees. The defendant's liability under the agreement was not, therefore, affected by the subsequent event of the judgment-debtor becoming an insolvent.

His Lordship passed a decree for Rs. 3,750 in favour of the plaintiff.

The Late G. V. Ganu

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

Death occurred this afternoon of Mr. Ganesh Vishnu Ganu, Honorary Welfare and Labour Advisor of the B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Born in 1876, the late Mr. Ganu started in business as a Railway contractor at a very young age and executed many important pieces of work for the B. B. and C. I. Railway. He also worked as Land Acquisition Officer for the Railway for some time

Mr. Ganu was one of the founders of the Welfare and Labour Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway started for the benefit of Railway workers. He worked as its honorary advisor for the last nine years.

Mr. Ganu was one of the founders of the Tilak Vidyalaya High School, Vile Parle, and was a member of its Board of Directors.

During the early days of the co-operative movement Mr. Ganu worked as honorary organiser for the three districts of Thana, Kolaba and Ratnagiri. Mr Ganu was associated with many other social activities in the Thana and Suburban Districts. He was also connected with the Deccani Brahmin Housing Society.

Mr. Ganu was a Free Mason and was Worshipful Master Lodge Justice of Abu Road.

The funeral which was held this evening was largely attended. As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. Ganu the Parle Tilak Vidyalaya and the Staff Office of the B. B. and C. I. Railway were closed to-day.

ALL-INDIA MARWARI FEDERATION

The Second Session of the All-India Marwari Federation will be held at Calcutta, under the presidentship of Seth Padampatji Singhania M.L.A. of Cawnpore, on the 13th, 14th (and, if necessary, 15th) May, 1938.

Nineteen Hundred **1937** *Thirty Seven*

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RECORD-BREAKING YEAR OF PROGRESS

The exceptional progress and financial stability of this Company is demonstrated once again by the strides made during 1937. Notwithstanding the depression with consequent reduction in interest rates obtainable on Government and Municipal Bonds and other gilt-edged investments, for the sixth year in succession CROWN LIFE has improved its position in every respect. The following statistics speak for themselves.

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NEW BUSINESS	$21,762,533.00	$31,464,276.00	$32,185,644.00
TOTAL INSURANCE IN FORCE	$136,684,208.00	$170,268,583.00	$188,299,886.00
TOTAL ASSETS	$16,654,077.94	$27,192,879.00	$30,771,877.96
CAPITAL, SURPLUS & DIVIDEND FUNDS	$738,656.17	$1,679,938.00	$1,849,568.43

During 1937 CROWN LIFE earned 5.17% interest on its entire book assets.

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THEY'RE OFF!

Saturday 5th Mar.

Wednesday 9th Mar.

In Aid of Anti-Tuberculosis Fund

Saturday 12th Mar.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

HARIPURA RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

Rs. 20,000 Remittance From Anonymous Donors

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

The "United Press" is in a position to give the following figures of receipts and expenditure incurred in connection with the Congress Session held at Haripura:

	Rs.
Reception Committee membership fees	125,000.
Khadi Exhibition entrance fees	29,000.
Subjects Committee fees	33,000.
Open Session fees	63,000.
Lodging of Visitors	21,000.
Boarding expenses	26,000.

These are approximate amounts. Other items are still to be included, such as fees realised from the Delegates and Visitors. The proceeds of the sale of furniture and other materials after dislodging of Vithalnagar, are also to be compiled.

The total value of electricity consumed during the Congress session amounts to Rs. 23,000. Against this there is a munificent remittance of Rs 20,000 made over to the Reception Committee through a cheque by an anonymous donor.—United Press

GANG LEADER ARRESTED

Arms And Ammunition Seized

JERUSALEM, March 2.

As the result of tracking by police dogs from the scene of murder last night, Mohamed Khalil Darwasi, an escaped convict with a price of 200 sterling on his head, and the leader of the gang, allegedly responsible for several murders, including that of Squadron-Leader Alderston, has been arrested with eighteen of his confederates, and a quantity of arms and ammunition seized.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay I & II Programmes

VUB 244 metres. 1,231 kc/s. Also 31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s. for Transmissions I & II and 90.8 metres. 3.305 kc/s. for Transmission III.

TRANSMISSION I

a.m.

7-30 Recorded Programme. 11-30 Abdur Rehman. Bindrabani Sarang. 11-40 Sonibai Mulgaonkar. Sarang and bhairavi.

p.m.

12-10 Masute. Gaud sarang on the jaltarang. 12-20 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 12-50 AIR Chorus. 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Dance Music. 5-30 AIR Orchestra. Hanskankani. 5-40 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 6-0 Mohammad Khan: Been Bhimpalas. 6-15 AIR Bhajan Mandal. 6-25 B. A. Mogre, Marathi poems. 6-30 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Books. Review in Gujarati by M. M. Jhaveri. 7-45 Mohanlal Khan: Been Zilla. 8-0 Lalita Venkataram, Indian Songs. 8-30 Commercial News. 8-45 Pupils of School of Indian Music. 9-0 News (Hindustani). 9-15 K. H. Wakankar of Bhor. 9-30 News. Food and General Problems of Distribution. A Talk by Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey. 10-0 Olga Athaide: Piano. 10-30 Rose Mary Van Langenberg. entertainer. 10-40 Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra. 10-45 Dominic Periera: Violin.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 41.1 m., 6,109 kc/s. (Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

p.m.

12-36 Violin Recital. By Stanley Gomes. 12-51 Molly Picon. 1-6 Memories of Chopin. 1-21 Max Millar. 1-36 Moghul Empire: Shahjehan. Talk by Pratul Gupta. A talk by N. Sarkar. 2-6 Amiya Kauti Bhattacharji. 2-21 Musical Variety Programme. 5-6 For Countryside. 5-36 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy. 5-56 Bibhuti Dutt. 6-16 Bhabatosh Bhattacharya. 6-36 Musical Variety Programme. 7-36 Binoy Goswami. 7-51 Pouranic Cult. A talk in Bengali by B. Ganguly. 8-6 News, Weather. (Bengali). 8-21 Musical Variety Programme. (Contd.) 9-1 Commercial News. Weather. 9-6 News. 9-21 Ted Frangopoulo and Blue Harmony Boys. 9-36 My experiences in a Lunatic Asylum. Talk by Owen Berkley Hill. 9-51 Music and Song.

Delhi I Programme

ALL TIMES are given in Indian Standard Time.

VUD 340 metres, 886 kc/s.

a.m.

TRANSMISSION I

8-0 Guru Rao Deshpande. 8-25 Roshan Lal. 8-35 Kumari Reba Ghesh. 8-55 G. T. Joshi. 9-10 News in English. 9-20 News in Hindustani. 9-30 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 10-0 G. T. Joshi. 10-15 Kumari Reba Ghosh.

TRANSMISSION II

p.m.

12-30 Time Signal. Mixed Melody. 1-30 Solos and Duets.

TRANSMISSION III

p.m.

5-0 G. T. Joshi. 5-15 Kumari Reba Ghosh. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Guru Rao Deshpande. 6-30 G. T. Joshi. 6-45 Kumari Reba Ghosh 7-0 For Villagers Only. 8-0 Should Courtship be allowed in India? Debate in Hindustani. Kaisar Jan Begum: No. Kishwar Zamani Begum: Yes. 8-15 Guru Rao Deshpande. 8-35 AIR Orchestra. 8-45 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Recorded Programme. 10-0 Books Review by J. Hennessy. 10-15 'Khuburb'.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSIONS I and II
31.3 metres, 9,575 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I.

TRANSMISSION III
60 metres, 4,905 kc/s.

5-0 to 7-0 Programmes as in Delhi I. 7-0 Ratan Piya. 7-15 AIR Orchestra. 7-25 G. T. Joshi. 7-40 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 8-0 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 G. T. Joshi. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Guru Rao Deshpande. 10-35 Vatsalabai Kumthekar. 10-55 News.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 200 metres, 1,500 kc/s
TRANSMISSION II

a.m.

8-0 Vilayat Khan. 8-10 Munawwar Sultana. 8-25 Zulfon ka roshan hala. 8-30 Alah Rakha. 8-45 Fakhr-un-Nisa Begam.

p.m.

4-0 Khabare Atare. 5-30 Zeenat Begam. 5-50 Jam-i-Rangeen. 5-55 Munawar Sultana. 6-15 Allah Rakha. 6-30 Khabare Atare. 7-30 Fakhr-un-Nisa Begam. 7-45 Sohni and Mahinwal. A talk in Hindustani by C. H. Hasrat. 8-0 Zeenat Begam. 8-20 Naghma-i-Raad. 8-25 Vilayat Khan. 8-45 Allah Rakha 9-0 Munawar Sultana. News. Weather. 9-15 In Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 Fakhr-un-Nisa Begam. 10-0 Vilayat Khan. 10-15 Zeenat Begam. 10-35 Do Parosi.

Lahore Programme

V U L 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.

p.m.

6-0 Variety Concert. 6-30 For Countryside. 7-0 S. K. Chaubey. 7-30 B. S. Thakur. 7-59 S. K. Chaubey. 8-5 B. S. Thakur. 8-15 Current Events. Review in Hindustani by G. R. Mihr. 8-30 Variety Concert. News. Weather. 9-15 In

(Continued in column 3.)

ATHLETIC PROWESS AND BOVRIL GO HAND IN HAND

Athletes all over the World have found that Bovril gives them speed of action coupled with quickness of brain. They have found also that for sustained muscular effort there is nothing so good as Bovril.

It has been conclusively proved by scientific investigation that Bovril has a body-building power of from 10 to 20 times the amount taken.

AS A QUICK ENERGISER—DRINK

BOVRIL

BOMBAY HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

Victories For St. Xavier's & Bombay Gymkhana

Two more matches were decided in the Bombay Presidency Hockey Championship on Wednesday, the St. Xavier's College experiencing no difficulty at all in eliminating the G. I. P. Institute, Matunga, as the score (6—1) indicates.

The second game resulted in a win for the Bombay Gymkhana, who accounted for the Port Trust by 4 goals to 1.

The Xavierites had things their own way throughout and hardly allowed any scope to their opponents. The scorers for the collegians were Lissenburg (3), A. Pereira (2) and E. D'Souza (1), while Smith, the railwaymen's insideleft, was responsible for the only goal claimed by his side.

HARD-HITTING TACTICS.

A feature of the second game, played between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Bombay Port Trust, was the hard-hitting tactics of the Gymkhana players. This gave them the better share of the exchanges and they scored twice before half-time was called. Dowson, their inside-right, claimed both these goals.

It was the same tale in the second half of play and Georgiadi, the leader of the Gymkhana attack, put his side one more up.

It was at this stage that the Port Trust players came into the picture and pressing their opponents for a couple of minutes, succeeded in reducing the lead when Corke beat Caplen in the Gymkhana goal.

Before time was called Walsh scored the fourth goal for the Gymkhana, who came out deserving winners by 4 goals to 1.

Result:—

ST. XAVIER'S ..... 6 Goals.
G. I. P. MATUNGA ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

ST. XAVIER'S: Leo Pinto; D. Fereira and J. Fritz; A. Mascarenhas. E. Boccaro and W. Fernandes; H. Saldanha, A. Pereira, S. Lissenburg, E. D'Souza and J. Agnel.

G. I. P. MATUNGA: Shinnock; Veevers and Barnes; Farla, Thomson and Mullarkey; Mungavin. B. Matcher. Romer. Smith and Matcher (A).

Referees: Lynn and Critchell.

SECOND MATCH.

RESULT.

GOMBAY GYMKHANA 4 Goals.
B. P. T. ..... 1 Goal.

TEAMS.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA: Caplen; Summerhayes and Munro; Greer, Bigge and Russell; Speirs, Dowson, Georgiadi, Walsh and Hawkins.

B. P. T.: Jeffries; N. D'Silva and J. D'Silva: Garthwaite, Correv and Vaz: A. Pereira, R. Pereira, Corke, Elkins and Duarte.

Referees: Olto Ernst and L. Hibbert.

TASMANIA BEATEN

LONDON, March 1.

At Launceston (Tasmania) the Australian Test team for England beat Tasmania by 386 runs.

AUSTRALIA: 477 (Bradman 79 McCabe 83, Hassett 75) and 172 for four wickets declared (Barnes 89).

TASMANIA: 112 (Fleetwoodsmith 4|22, Ward 3|26) and 151 (Fleetwoodsmith 4|56 Ward 3/65?—Reuter.

Bhageshwar Mahotsava At Ratnagiri

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail)

The Bhageshwar Annual Mahotsava on the Mahashivratri day was performed this year with great eclat. Over a thousand visitors from Bombay paid visit to the temple, and nearly 3,000 people had crowded there to witness the gymnastic performances given by the several gymnastic schools of Bombay. Samarth Latthi Mandal and Ramdas Vyayam Mandir gave specially skilful displays, and Samarth Vyayam Mandir played upon their band.

Mr. K. G. Naik performed a rare feat of strength by bending an iron bar with the help of his extraordinary strong teeth and Mr. A. G. Gandhi performed feats of muscle contol, weight balancing.

(Continued from col. 2)

Hindustani. 9-30 In English. 9-45 B. S. Thakur. 10-0 Books. Review by J. Henessy. Relayed from Delhi. 10-15 S. K. Chaubey. 10-35 Instrumental Music.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s. (13.97 m.).
GSG 17.79 Mc/s. (16.86 m.).
GSO (to 8-30 p.m.).
15.18 Mc/s. (19.76 m.).
GSF 15.14 Mc/s. (19.82 m.).
GSD 11.75 Mc/s. (25.53 m.).

p.m.

7-25 Opening. 7-30 Town Moor. 8-15 Central Band of Royal Air Force. 9-15 Variety. 9-30 News. 9-50 Matters of Moment. Talk by Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar. 10-5 To-morrow's Songs.

CHILDREN WELFARE SOCIETY CENTRE CLOSING?

Women Folk Getting Anxious

(From A Correspondent.)

There is a strip of land which covers a distance of about 3 miles and is situated between the Victoria Gardens and Vadala i.e. in the north of the City of Bombay, and the part lying between the G.I.P. Reay Road and Vadala was quite desolate and uninhabitable. But when the Cotton Market was shifted from Colaba to the Sewree Section, this part was getting itself more and more populated, yet this part had neither a Municipal Dispensary nor a Maternity Home and has none uptil now. This being the case, the Bombay Presidency Children Welfare Society has opened a Centre in the heart of the above Section i.e. the Cotton Green, some sixteen years back for administrating aid to the children and the women that are pregnant or in the family way. An eminent lady doctor examines the children and women every Monday and Thursday, and renders assistance to the same. The children and the boys' of the poor mill-hands are provided with pure and fresh cow milk every day for a nominal price. The orphans get the same gratis. Thus the Centre has proved itself to be of immense use to the poorer classes here.

WOMEN FOLK GETTING ANXIOUS.

The centre tends to the good of the pregnant women by day and night. When the Mill hands go to their work by night, and the women feel the sensation of delivering, some body in their family informs the Nurse at the centre, and the Nurse too, no matter whether it is at dead of night or otherwise, runs to the spot and gives the necessary aid and a relief to the women. These being the facts the womenfolk here are getting anxious over the rumour that the centre will be closed for want of funds.

MEDICAL AND ENDANGERED.

The mill-hands here are poor and ignorant classes and their women have no idea as to how the medical aid is to be administrated to them. Besides 99 per cent out of them cannot afford to be the indoor patients of a Hospital and as such depend on this centre for their medical assistance.

SAD NEWS.

The weak children and pregnant women here receive health giving medicines from the centre and if they have got such skin-diseases as skabies etc. the Nurse from the Centre gives them a good bathing and renders such other medical aid. The Nurses here impart free instructions to the women, in child-nourishing, and it is rather sad news to hear that the Centre is being closed for lack of funds.

It is a thing of pride that the centre is located in a place like the Cotton Green which has established its trade relations with many foreign centre and is proving itself to be of avail to thousands of women from all classes.

USE MORAL PRESSURE.

Moreover, such co-operations as "the Merchants Association," "the European Association," "the Rally Brothers" and the Japanese firms are carrying on their business from this place. And so I request them all on behalf of the women folk here, to ask the Society to continue the centre as before by bringing their moral pressure on its Managing Committee and by giving the same very handsome donations for the furtherance of this noble cause and trust that the Mill Owners who own about twenty mills in this area would be kind enough to continue the centre by giving their liberal contributions to the same.

(Continued from Col. 7)

Board's action in the carrying over of business from one settlement to the next. Let me point out that this action was taken not with a view to enable brokers to evade their liabilities, as in the case of the deferred shares for instance, the Board fixed the price at Rs. 1,000, in place of Rs. 1,200, obtained in the previous settlement. The Board's action was due in addition to the reasons mentioned above, to the fact that if a little breathing time were given, the nervousness and the panicky state of mind would gradually disappear, and normal conditions might be eventually restored.

I, personally, would go so far as to be thankful to the Board for all they have done, at the cost of personal comfort and conveniences and at a great sacrifice, to avert what might have been a great commercial and financial crisis, and for maintaining untarnished the credit and good name of the Exchange, which in the past has weathered many a storm and which, I feel confident, will come out all the stronger at the end of the present dismal period.—Yours, etc.

A GENUINE INVESTOR.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Jail Reforms

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—While the U. P., C. P. and Madras Governments have undertaken the question of Jail Reforms in right earnest and have also received the reports of the Jail Reforms Committee appointed by them in their respective provinces it is rather surprising to find that the Bombay Government are moving very slowly in the matter.

I, therefore, suggest to the Bombay Government, immediately to appoint a committee of experts to go through the question of reforming the entire jail administration in the Bombay Presidency.—Yours etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

The Stock Exchange

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The "Times of India" indulges in a severe attack on the authorities of the much maligned Stock Exchange. I do not hold any brief for these gentlemen, nor am I one of those who believe that the Board is infallible, and that there is no room for drastic reforms in the methods of business transacted on the Stock Exchange. But, in regard to the present crisis, much as I have tried to think of a method the Board could have substituted for the step it took of closing the market for forward business. I am impelled to come to the conclusion that the action taken by the Board was most opportune and timely, and has had the effect of averting what might have undoubtedly proved to be an unprecedented crisis involving both brokers and clients in heavy losses, in some cases, and in utter collapse and total failure in others.

This would have caused a panic in commercial circles, and Bombay would have been in the clutches of a major crisis of a severe character, penetrating into every branch of business depending upon credit, and confidence, which both would have been shaken to their very depths.

For the last four months, the prices of scrips which had risen very high, began to show signs of a fall, but no one was prepared for a fall as rapid and heavy as has been witnessed in the last few months. No one can assert that the rise in the price of scrips was mainly due to reckless speculation. The unprecedented boom in the prices of iron and steel aggravated by the continuance of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, the critical situation in Europe as a result of the prolongation of the civil war in Spain, and the idea that warclouds were gathering as a result of the anti-comintern pact effected among the Fascist and Nazi dictators and the Japanese Government, all these events, not unreasonably created an opinion among the people that the highest level was far from being reached, and the prices would go higher still.

In addition to this, rumour which is not altogether unfounded that the Tata Iron and Steel Company, are likely to pay high dividends both for Ordinaries and Deferreds, raised an expectation, quite justifiably, that a substantial fall in prices was out of the question. In these circumstances, may I ask how it was possible for the Board to check the business transacted from day to day on the Exchange. For, were it possible, the Board would certainly have done it and saved the members of the Exchange from the heavy losses that they have suffered in consequence of the default on the part of clients

The necessity for margins from clients has been pointed out by the Morison Committee, but as the President of the Exchange has already pointed out this question has to be dealt with and solved by the Government through legislation and not autocratically by the Board. No broker can have the earthly possibility of knowing as to how many other brokers are doing business for the same operator who has been doing business through him, and has therefore no means of restricting the credit of a client who, in the past, has paid his differences regularly.

At the same time, while I believe, the Government will do all they can to solve this problem of the margin, we should not overlook the difficulty of the Government in estimating and restricting, in a cut and dried manner, the credit of hundreds of businessmen, a task for which banks are more fitted than either the Government or the Directors of the Exchange.

It would have the effect of scaring even desirable people away from the Exchange, out of fear that their standing and their credit would be the subject of discussion and adverse reflection in the market place, and as a result the volume of business even of a genuine character would be completely minimised. The remedy would thus prove worse than the evil which, let me emphasize, has engulfed the brokers more than any other set of individuals. These brokers have suffered in the last four months, to the extent of far more than two crores of rupees, and no sensible man would refrain from giving credit where it is justly due, to the members of the Exchange, who have shewn unique patience and high regard for their own credit and prestige, by meeting their obligations in an honourable way, a thing which few institutions of a similar nature all over the world would have been able to do.

It is no use therefore, giving the dog a bad name and hanging it. No one denies that the Board should safeguard the interests of the investing public, and the Board has never shirked its responsibility in this direction. If, in the present crisis the investing public has had to undergo a little inconvenience, or even a small self-sacrifice, the same was rendered inevitable, for a short period only, for the purpose of averting a universal crisis in the business world of Bombay.

The "Times" criticises the

(Continued in Col. 4.)

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Clove Shipments

"A CORRESPONDENT" of Marmugao Harbour sends us a list of various consignments received ex-"Dayavati" of 12-2-38 and observes "This move on the part of clove importers is clearly intended to break the back of the boycott at the British Indian ports. It is an irony of fate that the evaders should happen to be the co-religionists of Zanzibar merchants." The correspondent appeals to the Goa merchants not to engage in the African clove track and thus help their brethren in Zanzibar.

T. B. Medicine

B. C. SAGCHI (Ghazipur City) claims to have come across an ancient formula for curing pulmonary tuberculosis, which he has successfully used in a number of cases. The correspondent is prepared to distribute the drug gratis to needy persons.

Ceylon Copra

"MINORITY" observes that India must be watchful regarding the attempts being made by the Ceylonese to dump the Indian markets with copra. Unrestricted entry of this commodity will have very adverse effects on the cocoanut growers in the South. The correspondent observes that unless the Indian settlers in Ceylon are accorded a fair treatment, the imports of Ceylonese products in this country should not be encouraged.

Bandra Water Supply

"SUFFERER" protests against the insufficient water supply in Bandra. The ratepayers that are particularly affected are residents of villages like Rajan, Sherly and Malla where the water is available only between 9 p.m. and 7 a.m.! The correspondent calls upon the Bandra city fathers to redress this grievance immediately.

Death Compensation

"A SYMPATHISER" refers to the accidental death of a cameraman at the Film City a few days ago, and hopes that the management will give a handsome compensation to the family of the deceased. who died in the discharge of his duty.

Vigour Restored, Glands Made Young In 24 Hours

It is no longer necessary to suffer from loss of vigour and manhood weak memory and body, nervousness, impure blood, sickly skin depression, and poor sleep, because an American Doctor has discovered a quick, easy way to end these troubles.

This discovery is a pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, is absolutely harmless, does away with gland operations and is bringing new youth and vigour to thousands. It works directly on the glands and nerves, and puts new, rich blood and energy in your veins. In 24 hours you can see and feel yourself getting younger. Your eyes sparkle, you feel alive and full of youthful vigour and power.

And this amazing, new gland and vigour restorer, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, is guaranteed. It has been proved by thousands in America and is now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of satisfaction or money back. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

The Old Blend Whisky
White Horse Cellar
A long Cool Drink of
WHITE HORSE
is Refreshing and Invigorating
It is the perfect drink after the heat of the day. Always ask for your brand by name, always say WHITE HORSE, and make sure of obtaining the better Whisky.
Sole Agents: Pithawa & Co. Ltd. Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Delhi and Rawalpindi.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Phagun Sudh 1, 1994
Muslim: Zilhej 29, 1356
Parsi: Sherever 29, 1307
Hightide: 6-32; 12-47
Lowtide: 6-39; 18-39
Sunrise: 6h. 57m.
Sunset: 6h. 45m
S. S. 'Rajputana' with mails from London of the 17th instant due at 1 p.m

Friday, March 4.

Premier Kher addresses Progressive Groups on "Economic Future of the Presidency under a Congress Ministry", Green's Hotel, 6-30 p.m.

RECEPTION TO DR. ADHIKARI

A meeting of the Lalbavta Press Kamgar Union, gold and silver workers Union, Bombay Youngmen's Union etc. will be held to-day (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at the office of the Lal Bavta Press Kamgar Union (Contractor Building No. 4, opposite Brahman Sabha, Girgaon) to accord welcome to Com. G. M. Adhikari.

YOUTH LODGE THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY

Under the auspices of the Youth Lodge T. S. Shrimati Umadevi of Poland will lecture in English in the Youth Lodge premises, French Bridge, Bombay 7, on "New Spirit In Social Service" to-day (Thursday), at 6-30 p.m.

BORIVLI CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTIONS

Candidates for election to the Committee for the year 1938 are required to submit their application before 9 o'clock in the morning of Sunday the 6th March 1938 to the Hon. Secretary Sjt. Dhirajlal Vijubhai, Mandepshwar Road, Borivli.

Candidate should have been a member of the Barivli Congress upto 30th September 1937 and should be a habitual Khadi-werer.

Should the number of applications exceed that of Seats information about details of Elections will be issued after Sunday the 6th March 1938.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their schedule 'Plane arrived on Wednesday morning at 11-35 from Kathiawar.

LOWER PAREL MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

Swami Shankaranandji Maharaj, Swami Vritanandji Maharaj of Gurhkul Chitod and Pandit Sahadev of Maritins will speak in the Lower Parel Maharashtriya Arya Samaj to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Stowaway" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
CAPITOL—"Fight for Your Lady" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CROWN—"Gentleman Daku" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
CENTRAL—"Nand Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
EROS—"Something to Sing About" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
EXCELSIOR—"Night Club Scandal" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Dick Tracy" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Mitha Zahar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
MAJESTIC—"Annapurna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"West of Shanghai" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Dharmaveer" Time as usual.
ROYAL OPERA—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m
REGAL—"Heidi" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Navy Blue and Gold" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

SANTA CRUZ ASSOCIATION'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The following are figures for the month of February 1938., Numbers of Patients treated Males 1,259; Females 938; and Children 1,028; Total 3,225 Average per day 115 No. of Minor Surgical Operations etc 165.

CHARITY SHOW AT C. J. HALL

A charity show will be held at the C. J. Hall on the 6th March at 6 p.m. in aid of the Home for Destitute Children at Matunga under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley. Madame Kelvey of the Kelvey's Dancing Academy is giving away all the proceeds to the Celebration Fund of the Home

MASKATI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The following is the report of the number of out-patients treated in the Maskati Charitable Dispensary and also Labour Cases in the Bai Nematoolabai Maskati Maternity Home at Kurwa road of Surat in the month of February 1938. Men 4,551; women 4,030; children 4,659 and labour 10; Total 13,250.

RECEPTION TO COM. PANGARKAR

Com. D. M. Pangarkar, Labour leader who was deported from Bombay in 1929, under the Foreigners' Act is returning to Bombay, after his ban having been removed by the Congress Ministry, on Thursday the 3rd inst. by Flying Ranee at the Bombay Central, at about 9-30 a.m.

After his deportation from Bombay, Com. Pangarkar did remarkable work of labour organisation in the Baroda State and none can forget the grand Kisan March, which he led at the time of the last Haripura Congress.

Representatives of all Unions and public workers are requested to be present at the Bombay Central to receive Mr Pangarkar

STUDENTS TO MEET CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood an informal meeting of the Students is arranged to meet Mr. Subhash Chandra Bose, President, Indian National Congress tomorrow (Friday), at 8-30 a.m. at the Congress House.

MR. J. MEHTA TO SPEAK ON BUDGET

Under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood a public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jamnadas Mehta M.L.A. on Saturday, 5th instant at 6 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall French Bridge, Chowpatty, on "The Present Bombay Budget."

AIR MAIL NOTICE

The Imperial Airways East-Bound plane due to arrive Karachi on 1-3-1938 has been delayed and is expected to arrive there in the afternoon on 2-3-1938. Consequently the London-India mails which were due to be received in Bombay on 2-3-1938 will be received here and issued out for delivery at the Bombay G.P.O. at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and Unregistered Packet Mails only (i.e. other than letters and postcards) for Mauritius and all Mails for Reunion per Extra s.s. "Johandewitt" via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 8-30 and 9 a.m. respectively on Monday the 7th instant.

As the Fast Gulf Mail Steamer s.s. "Varela" is now due to sail on 3-3-38 after the arrival of English Mail Steamer s.s. Rajputana which is expected to arrive in Bombay on 3-3-38 at 1 p.m. the following will be the latest hour of posting of correspondence and parcels at the Bombay G.P.O. for the offices in Iraq, Iran and Persian Gulf.

Unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on 3-3-38.

Registered correspondence upto 11-30 a.m. 3-3-38.

Parcels correspondence upto 11 a.m. on 3-3-38.

The latest hour of posting in the Town Sub Offices will be notified by those offices, and it will be so regulated as to ensure the receipt of the postings in the Bombay G.P.O. in time to be included in the last despatch from that office.

SUBHAS BABU TO VISIT SWADESHI MARKET

A meeting will be held to welcome President Subhas Chandra Bose at the Swadeshi market, Kalbadevi Road, today (Thursday) at 5-30 p.m.

PATHE
THE ONLY CINEMA FITTED WITH
MIRROPHONIC
"SOUND AT ITS BEST"
Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

CAPITOL
DAILY AT: 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M

JOHN BOLES * JACK OAKIE
FIGHT for your LADY
with IDA LUPINO
MARGOT GRAHAME

Mr. Haren Gosh's troupe of 'Chau' dancers of Seraikella (Orissa) sailed for Europe by the Italian boat on Wedesday.

Free Hindi Classes

Free Hindi Classes conducted under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. will reopen from 7th instant. Those who are desirous of joining the classes are hereby informed to get their names registered in the B.P.C.C. office, Vithalbhai Patel Road, Bombay 4.

KARVE BIRTH-DAY CELEBRATION

The Karve-Day Fund has almost reached Rs. 5,000 during the last fortnight. The following are the prominent donations.

S. N. D. T. College for women, Yerandawana, Poona, "Proceeds of the drama Satteche Gulam"	Rs. 601
Mr. S. R. Tombat, Bangalore	101
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. V. Bhide, Lahore	100
R. B. Capt. and Mrs. N. H. Kulkarni Poona	50
N. M. Wadia Charities, Bombay	50
Mr. Chimanlal K. Dave Anand	50

Arrangements to collect the Karve Day Fund and to organize a programme of Celebrations are taken up in hand at the following places.—Sholapur; Satara; Baroda; Wai; Ramdurg; Nevasa Khurd; Mahand; London; Belgaum; Nagpur; Indore; Allahabad; Kirloskarvadi; Morsi (Berar); Amraoti and Saugor.

The Marathi monthly magazine "Stree" is bringing out a special number in honour of Professor Karve and the material for publication is almost ready. At Khamgaon an exhibition of women's handicraft and art work will be held in April. Elocution competitions for school-children are going to be organized at Wardha and prizes will be given for best speeches on the life-work of Professor Karve.

AMBERNATH FAIR AND CONGRESS PROPAGANDA

KALYAN, (By Mail).

The Kalyan City and Kalyan Taluka Congress Committees have successfully carried on the Congress propaganda work at Ambernath Maha Shiwarathri Fair. A special hut was erected for the purpose which was decorated by tri-colour national flags by Syt. Gangaram who received the following congressmen. Syts. R. M. Patwardhan, President, V.V. Subba Rao, H. D. Bhiwandiwalla Secretaries Kalyan City Congress Committee, Syts. Bhagawan Oka, President, M. K. Pradhan, Secretary Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, Bhausaheb Paranjape, Vice-president, Thana District Congress Committee and Syts. Dalvi and Saraf of Kalyan and Syt. Putran of Ambernath, were present.

Syt. R. M. Patwardhan explained the Congress message to those peasants who mustered strong on such problems as drink evil, untouchability etc., with the help of pictures drawn by him specially for the purpose. Many placards were posted around the hut bearing the Congress slogans

A huge national flag was hoisted over the mandap. Sri Masurkar Maharaj has also co-operated with the Congress propaganda for successful demonstration.

D. D. CHAWLS TENANTS' UNION

Under the auspices of the D. D. Chawls Tenants' Union, a meeting of the tenants of D. D. Chawls at De Lisle Road was held on Monday last with Mr. Ullattil Madhav Menon in the chair. A Committee was elected to proceed with the work of the Union and also the following resolution was passed unanimously:

This meeting of the tenants of D.D. Chawls at De Lisle Road wholeheartedly support the Rent Restriction Bill, which is to be introduced in the Assembly shortly by Mr. S. C. Joshi.

ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Under the auspices of the above Association, the 1st of the Series of Public Lectures on the Fine Arts will be delivered by Mr. Chas R. Gerrard, Director, J. J. School of Art, on "A School of Art, its aims etc.," to-day (Thursday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of the Bombay Presidency Adult Education Association, Sukhadvala Building, Ravelin Street, next to Excelsior Theatre, Fort. The Rev. Dr. J. McKenzie, Principal, Wilson College will preside. The Public is cordially invited to attend.

SOUTH INDIAN WELFARE SOCIETY

The third annual sports for the school children in Bombay organised under the auspices of the South Indian Welfare Society were held in Shivaji Park, Dadar, on Monday evening. About nineteen institutions participated. Dr. E. Moses, the Mayor of Bombay, presided. Mr. N. N. Aiyar, the Chairman of the Sports Committee, in his introductory speech, welcomed the Mayor and requested him to distribute the prizes to the winners. The Mayor appreciated the keen interest taken by the Authorities of the Society in promoting the sporting spirit among school children of all denominations, irrespective of caste or creed.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

With primary education flourishing, the need has now come for high schools in the suburbs. Beyond Andheri there are very few high schools and after passing through primary schools suburban parents find great difficulty in sending their children to high schools outside their limits. Monday's meeting of the village 'panchayat' of Dahisar, Borivli, decided to establish a high school at their place. With Mr. Y. R. Tawde, in the chair, the 'panchayat' further decided to approach Mr. T. E. Streatfield, Collector of the Bombay Suburban District, the President of the District Local Board, chairman of the Andheri School Board and the chairman of the notified area of Borivli in this respect. The 'panchayat ' I understand is determined to establish a high school and before long Borivli will have such an institution, which will be a boon to the people, for what with high school fees charged elsewhere travelling and other expenses, the burden of educating their children was heavy indeed for suburban parents.

MONEY LENDER STABBED.

Sayed Rej Mahomed Sayed Goolam, a money lender of Bandra was fatally stabbed on his back on Sunday at 8-30 a.m. in a tea shop near the Bandra Bazaar.

It appears the victim was having a cup of tea, when he was stabbed by an unknown man who came from behind. Goolam who fell in a pool of blood was immediately removed to the Bandra Hospital by the Bandra Police, and the alleged assailant who was also injured by his own knife was also removed to the hospital where both have been detained. Since the victim is in a very critical condition, Mr. Pradhan, second class city Magistrate recorded his dying declaration where in he states that he does not know the assailant and is not aware of any enmity between them. The alleged assailant who gives his name as Mahomed Hussein of Bandra, states that he too, does not know the victim and that he stabbed him in a fit. Sub-Inspector K. H. Honawar, of the Bandra Police is making further investigations.

LENT IN SUBURBS.

With the celebrations of fat Sunday followed Pancake Tuesday which was the final day for feasting and merry making for all Catholics. From yesterday commenced lenten season which is observed by all Catholics for 40 days. Yesterday nearly every suburban Church was crowded with congregation who joined in the "Ash Wednesday" services. Every Wednesday and Friday during this season suburban Churches will be crowded with devout Catholics who will go through the station of the Cross services. The stations of the Cross held on Mount Calvary, in Bandra, is a very impressive spectacle and many Catholics flock to this little hillock. Night lamentations which are conducted during this season at various suburban centres are very impressive if the tone in which they are sung is understood.

RECEPTION TO CONGRESS PRESIDENT

To-day's Programme

THURSDAY, THE 3RD MARCH

9 a.m. (S.T.) Visit to Walpakhadi and other Harijan Centres.

3 p.m. (S.T.) Reception and presentation of Address by the Diamond Merchants' Association.

5-30 p.m. (S.T.) Visit to Swadeshi Market.

8-30 p.m. (S.T.) Reception by 'A' Ward District Congress Committee Bazar Gate Street.

TO MEET SUBHAS BOSE

Party By A Ward District Congress Committee

To meet Babu Subhas Chandra Bose, President, 'A' Ward District Congress Committee at Mangrol Mansion, Bohra Bazar Street at 8-30 p.m. to-night (Thursday).

Shop Assistants' Torch Light Procession

A torch-light procession of about 150 clerks and shop assistants went round the business locality of the city on Wednesday night, and a meeting was held at Mumbadevi under the presidentship of Mr. Yusuf Meherally, when resolutions were passed reiterating the demands of the clerks and shop assistants.

The procession in which persons of all communities joined without any distinction started from Phul Gully and after going along Kalbadevi Road, Sheikh Memmon Street, Pydhoni, Behndy Bazar, Musjid Bunder Road and Mandvi formed itself into a meeting. This procession was taken out in observance of the Gumasta Week of which Wednesday was the fourth day.

"Suit For Maintenance Against Member Of Corporation

With reference to the report published in Wednesday's issue of "The Chronicle" of the maintenance suit brought against Rao Bahadur Asavle in the High Court, Messrs. Payne and Company, Solicitors for Mr. Asavle say that it is incorrect and add:

"Both before and after the suit reached hearing overtures were made on behalf of the plaintiff for settlement on many occasions on none of which our client approached the plaintiff. On the date of hearing the plaintiff's advisers seeing the hopelessness of the situation agreed to a decree whereby on the plaintiff's withdrawal of allegations and accepting the defendant's denial as to paternity of child, our client out of compassion made a certain allowance on which the suit was dismissed."

BENGAL MINISTER ON DETENUS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 2.

1,291 men, and ten women detenus had been released since the interview between Sir John Anderson and Mahatma Gandhi. 1,149 of these had been released with condition, and 152 without any.

This statement was made by the Home Minister, Sir Nazimuddin replying to non-official questions in the Bengal Legislative Assembly this afternoon.

The Minister added that the number increased from day to day and strict accuracy was impossible but this was the least favourable view of the position now. The released included some who had been in detention in Deoli, Hijli, Buza and Berhampore camps.

It was not possible readily to say what was the longest term for which these people had been detained. There was no bar to the released detenus entering Government Service.—A. P.

Madras Corporation's 'Stop' Notice To M. E. Tramways

MADRAS, March 2.

"Notice be given to the Madras Electric Tramways, that the Council of the Corporation resolves not to renew their licence when the time for renewal comes, and, therefore, gives them notice that they should not build any new lines or cars or buildings, as the Corporation intends to run its own transport as early as possible." This principal resolution was unanimously carried at an urgent meeting of the Madras Corporation this evening, the European Group, which is vitally concerned with the matter, being absent.

It may be remembered that the Tramways' licence expired after seventeen years. It has been renewed only in 1934.—A.P.

COW SLAUGHTER IN MUTTRA

Bombay Meetings Move For Its Prevention: Firman Of Lord Lake Recalled

A mammoth meeting of Bombay citizens representing all castes and communities, was held at Madhav Baug, on Sunday last, under the presidency of His Holiness Jagadguru Shri 108 Ganswami Shri Vallabhacharya. In spite of there being several meetings in the city, including the one at Azad Maidan, over 10,000 persons assembled there to hear discussion on the question of cow slaughter in Muttra.

Sir Jehangir Boman-Beheram said that in common with Hindus, Parsis also were considering the cow as sacred, and holding her in high reverence. Muttra was a holy place of the Hindus where no slaughter of cows should take place In his view there should be no cow slaughter anywhere in India.

Then Sjt. Gopal Prasad Chaturvedi, President of the Muttra Hindu Sabha and Secretary, All-India Cow Slaughter Prevention Association read before the meeting the Firman of 1805, given by Lord Lake, Governor-General in the days of the East India Company, in which it was pledged that no slaughter of cows was to be allowed in Muttra (in an area of 84 square miles of Baraj). That ban had been forgotten now, and he appealed to all—Hindus and non-Hindus alike—to give all sacrifices with a view to prevent the slaughter of cows in the holy city of Muttra.

Sjt. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, in moving the resolution, which entered a strong protest against the "illegal" cow slaughter and appealing to the Government of India to stop it, and to the people at large to use at legitimate means to bring about this desired end, spoke for half an hour quoting facts and figures. His speech was listened to with rapt attention by the audience.

Raja Bahadur Mukundlal Pitti, in seconding the resolution, spoke feelingly on the subject. It was supported by Shastri Vasantrai, Shastri Ramanath, Sjt. Balmukund Chaturvedi, Pandit Rupnarayanji, Jamnadas Chaturvedi, and others.

A message then sent by the "Bombay Samachar" authorities was read before the meeting in which assurance of hearty cooperation in the movement of prevention of cow slaughter was given.

A representative committee was then formed which would begin the work of enrolling five crores of members for the Association.

The President then addressed the gathering, and spoke feelingly on the subject at length—which made good impression on the audience.

The meeting dispersed after repeated cries of "Bharat Mataki Jai" and "Gaomataki Jai."

The next meeting in this connection will be held at Azad Maidan, in a couple of days, when it is expected thousands of persons will assemble to register their protection against the continued depletion of cattlewealth.

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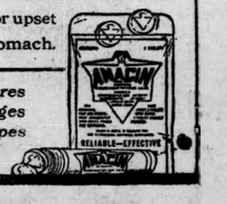

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS

The "Bombay Chronicle" completed twenty-five years of its existence yesterday. It was founded by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in response to a desire that was keenly felt by a large number of nationalists for an organ which would espouse the cause of the Indian National Congress Much spade-work had to be done before the paper was started, but no journal could have been brought into being under more favourable auspices. Its founder was the most dominating figure in the public life of the country as well as the City and its first editor, Mr. B. G. Horniman, had a personality and a flair which distinguished him from other journalists. This happy combination of founder and editor soon enabled the paper to establish for itself a position of power and influence, unique in the history of Indian journalism.

The Indian Revolution

The twenty-five years that have passed since "The Chronicle" was founded have been the most eventful years in the history of India since the happenings of 1857. They have witnessed vast and radical changes in every sphere of national life. But no change has been more revolutionary than the change in the political outlook of the people. Twenty-five years ago it would have been almost impossible to anticipate that within two decades the Indian National Congress would declare independence to be its goal, that millions would openly pledge themselves to severance of British connection and that thousands of men and women would cheerfully brave the rigours of jail life for the sake of their country's freedom. The Great War and the forces that it unchained, and, above all, the inspiration of Gandhiji's leadership of the National movement combined to bring about this change. The change itself found its manifestation in the Non-Co-operation Movements of 1920-22, 1930, and 1932-33 which constitute the outstanding feature of the last twenty-five years and will themselves go down in history as a revolution not less memorable and effective than the French and the Russian Revolutions. The "Bombay Chronicle" can claim that it has made its own contribution to the nation-wide effort that brought about this revolution and that it has striven to fulfil the purpose for which it was founded.

Grateful Thanks

In its brief but eventful career, the "Chronicle" has had to face many difficulties, but all those who, from time to time, were associated with its conduct, endeavoured to overcome them with zeal, courage and devotion. The present writer, who joined the paper in 1915, has had special opportunities of knowing how invaluable those efforts have been. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the late Pundit Motilal Nehru and Mr. D. N. Bahadurji successively guided the destiny of the paper as Chairmen of the Board of Directors As members of its Board of Directors it has had the good fortune of securing the assistance of, among others, Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Messrs. Jehangir Petit, Chambers, S. R. Bomanji, M. R. Jayakar, B. J. Padshah, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, F. E. Dinshaw, Tricumdas Dwarkadas, S. G. Banker, Mrs. Sarojni Naidu, K. F. Nariman and Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee. It owes a special debt of obligation to the late Omar Sobani, who was a tower of strength to it, and to Messrs. Rustom K. R. Cama, Osman Sobani and N. H. Belgamwala who worked as Managing-Directors. All those, who have the stability and prosperity of "The Chronicle" at heart, cannot be too grateful to Mr. M. N. Cama, the present Managing Director, who by his unostentatious, great and constructive work, has placed it on a sound financial basis. The magnificent contribution of Mr. B. G. Horniman to the making of "The Chronicle" is too well-known for me to emphasize it. The late Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall rendered unforgettable service, especially to the Khilafat movement, during the time he edited the paper. And it is impossible for me adequately to express my gratitude to all those who, during the last twenty-three years, have been my colleagues on the editorial staff and have loyally and faithfully given their best to the paper despite many disheartening circumstances. To them, to Mr. Sorabji P. Kapadia, who has worked as Manager of the paper with devotion, and to all those employed in the various departments of the paper the success it has achieved has been mainly due. But what has sustained us all throughout has been the co-operation that we have consistently received from the public. To them I offer the sincerest thanks of all those associated with the conduct of the "Chronicle."

SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI.

United Front

The different parties in the Central Legislative Assembly deserve to be congratulated on their united front in protesting against the new procedure in the discussion of the Budget, under which the Assembly is deprived of its customary right to discuss defence policy through cut motions. They have wisely decided to take no part in the general discussion of the Budget and to defeat demands for grants. As if in anticipation of the Finance Member's simulated wonder why this demonstration was necessary, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai made it clear that the loss of their conventional right to express their views on defence policy through a direct vote and not merely through general discussion was a serious affair. And its seriousness is demonstrated by the fact that it is recognised by all the parties in the Assembly. Mere discussion is likely to be misunderstood or misinterpreted by Government, as has often been the case, but a clear vote, even though it may not be binding on them, may sometimes appreciably temper constitutional irresponsibility.

The Governor-General's decision to take away the Assembly's right to vote on defence expenditure is evidently taken in accordance with Section 67 A (3) of the Ninth Schedule, which states that the proposals of the Governor-General in Council for the appropriation of revenue relating to certain heads of expenditure including defence and tribal areas "shall not be submitted to the vote of the Legislative Assembly, nor shall they be open to discussion by either chamber at the time when the annual statement is under consideration unless the Governor-General otherwise directs." It is contended in support of Government's decision that where the Governor-General had any option, as in the case of mere discussion, he has used his discretion in favour of discussion but that the taking away of defence from the voted category is mandatory. But the question is not exactly whether the Governor-General or his Council is in fault. The Assembly is robbed of a necessary and customary right and that justifies a protest. The Finance Member also contends that defence expenditure "in any real sense" was always outside the vote of the House. But his plea is misleading. Though the Assembly's vote was never binding in such a case, it was not without some force. When even that little right is taken away the Assembly must protest. Finally, as regards the Finance Member's plea that it is no use protesting against a constitution that has been "for the time being settled," we shall only say what others have settled India has rejected. The process of active rejection or unsettling has begun earlier than Government expected.

It is most gratifying that all the parties in the Assembly have made common cause in face of a common grievance. They will need to maintain their united front in condemning not merely the deprivation of the right to vote on military expenditure through cut motions but also the new military policy iself. That policy is to strengthen the British Army and British Navy in India for imperial interests at India's expense. It is direct flouting of the demand for rapid Indianisation of the Army and the reduction of military expenditure. The increase in the expenditure in the Budget, the defiant warning that the expenditure may increase still further and, finally, making it impossible for the legislature to censure the expenditure through a vote are all grave portents. But it will be some real good coming out of the evil if the legislature puts up a strong and united fight against the evil.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

Gleanings From The World Press

(From Our London Correspondent)

We are now given the extent of Lady Chamberlain's (widow of Sir Austen Chamberlain) influence on the Anglo-Italian negotiations, which have resulted in the resignation of Mr. Anthony Eden and Lord Cranborne.

Lady Chamberlain has, in fact, been of considerable assistance to her brother-in-law, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, in clearing away the obstacles to a good understanding between the two countries. During the last eighteen months she has been in Rome on several occasions. Signor Mussolini had a very great respect for Sir Austen Chamberlain, and he has taken pains to show his esteem for Sir Austen's widow.

When Sir Austen and Mussolini met in 1926 a basket of orchids was sent to Lady Chamberlain with the note "Benito Mussolini is glad to welcome Lady Chamberlain to present to her his most devoted homage."

It is now believed that on her present visit to Rome she has carried messages of goodwill which have contributed to the "clearing of the atmosphere," as Mr. Chamberlain thinks it.

To Resign or Not To Resign

To resign or not to resign—the question that agitated Mr. Eden last week—has troubled other Foreign Secretaries.

The nearest parallel to circumstances of Sunday's resignation is of the fifteenth Earl of Derby in 1878 on account of difference with his Premier, Disraeli. The Premier had given orders for the British Fleet to pass Dardanelles and so threatened Russia with a war. When this order was countermanded, he returned to the Foreign Office, but resigned again a few months later, ostensibly because the reserves were called out.

In 1887, the first Lord Iddesleigh put his resignation from the Foreign Office in the hands of Premier, Salisbury. He accepted it and took the F.O. into his own hands. Iddesleigh heard of this step in the newspapers. A week later he died of heart failure in Salisbury's presence.

Lord Palmerston was dismissed from F.O. in 1851 because he often acted without informing the Queen. Sir Samuel Hoare—well, no one is likely to forget the circumstances of his resignation in 1935.

Four Well-Known Resgnations

Four resignations of recent years by individual British Cabinet Ministers have caused a political stir. In each of the four cases the Minister who resigned did not thereby terminate his career.

All of them subsequently returned to office. Sir Austen Chamberlain resigned from the India Office in July, 1917, but was back in Mr. Lloyd George's Cabinet in April, 1918 as Minister without portfolio. Sir Samuel Hoare's return to office was even quicker. He resigned from the Foreign Office in December, 1935 and was back in Mr. Baldwin's Government the following June.

Lord Addison, whom Mr. Lloyd George dismissed in 1921, had to wait nine years to return to power. He became Minister of Agriculture in the Labour Government in 1930. Sir John Simon had even longer to wait. It was 15 years after he resigned on the conscription issue before he returned to ffice in 1931.

Lord Cranborne.

Lord Cranborne had been an efficient Under-Secretary at the Foreign Office in the two and a half years since his appointment. But until Sunday afternoon (February 20 he had shown little of the Cecil brilliance.

Most M. P.s expected him to say very little, and he himself started as though overconscious of the fact that he was following the protagonist. He termed his own resignation "a very small affair." Lord Cranborne took the House by surprise with the vigour of his language. His phrase, "not a contribution to peace, but surrender to blackmail," drew louder cheers from the Labour members and the Opposition Liberals than anything Mr. Eden said.

We could detect in Lord Cranborne's brief speech the touch of his uncle, Lord Hugh Cecil. If the Provost of Eton had been present he would have heard, not only his nephew attack the policy of the Prime Minister, but also the Prime Minister retorting at question time to the attack Lord Hugh made the other day on the system of appointing bishops. Mr. Chamberlain told the

(Continued on page 7, Col. 7)

OUR LONDON LETTER

Mr. Eden's Resignation —And After

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

No one who was not in the secret could have guessed the outcome of the drama that was being enacted in Whitehall when I wrote my last letter on Saturday evening. I use the word "drama" advisedly, for this has been one of those occasions when high political issues are reflected in the vicissitudes of a politician's career. We have all known for a long time that the British Cabinet has not been so perfectly united on questions of foreign policy as it would like the world to think. In particular, there have been reports for many months now that Mr. Eden did not always see eye to eye with the Prime Minister Other symptoms of the division which were rending the Government may also be noted. One of them was Mr. Chamberlain's partiality for Lord Halifax and the Premier's insistence on delegating any specially delicate jobs in the international sphere to the ex-Viceroy of India. Another symptom was the recent reorganisation in the upper rank of the Foreign Office as a result of which Sir Robert Vansittart, the veteran permanent secretary, was "kicked upstairs" and given the newly created but ill-defined post of chief diplomatic adviser. No careful observer can fail to relate these changes to the far-reaching cleavage of opinion in the ruling class of this country.

Placating The Dictators

To put it briefly, there is one section which believes in a policy of compromise and negotiations with the Fascist dictators. Leading figures in this group are Lord Halifax, Viscount Astor, and several others whose views are voiced by such newspapers as the "Times" and the "Observer". This section, to which Lord Lothian and Lord Londonderry also belong, is convinced that the interest of British Imperialism can best be safeguarded by a policy which avoids, as far as possible, giving any provocation to the Dictators, particularly to Hitler. Stated quite bluntly, this means that they are prepared to allow Hitlerite Germany to expand as much as she desires to in Central and Eastern Europe, so long as Hitler is prepared to give adequate assurances that his policy does not in any way menace the British Empire. As against this pro-Hitler wing of ruling class opinion in this country, there is another which sees the security of the British Empire to lie ultimately in the closest union with France and in the reconstruction of the League of Nations. This section, of which the foremost representatives are Mr. Winston Churchill, Mr. Anthony Eden, Lloyd George, and many eminent Liberals and Labourites, upholds the principle of Collective Security. Their contention is that the policy of continually yielding to the Dictators will only lead to a situation in which the British Empire will find itself without support or sympathy in any quarter of the world. They are convinced that the only way in which the Empire can be preserved is by following a policy which would rally as many States as possible under the leadership of the so-called democratic countries —Great Britain, France and the United States.

Proposed Four-Power Pact

Mr. Eden's resignation becomes intelligible only against this background. It is true that the Tory Press in this country as well as Government supporters in the House of Commons insisted that the difference which drove Mr. Eden out of the Cabinet had nothing to do with principles and was merely a question of method and procedure. This attempt to minimise the significance of Mr. Eden's resignation and to make it appear that Mr. Eden has been capricious enough to throw up his job over a trifling difference of opinion, does not, however, deceive any one. Although Mr. Eden has hitherto refrained from elaborating the policy for which he stands, it is clear that his disagreement with Mr. Chamberlain was based not on any merely formal question as to whether conversations with Mussolini should be initiated at once or later but on Mr. Eden's apprehension of the ultimate results of the policy that Mr. Chamberlain wished him to accept. Their difference, in other words, was not a difference as to methods but difference as to ultimate aims and objective Mr. Chamberlain, as it has long been suspected, has set his heart upon the Four-Power Pact; that is to say, a treaty by which Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, will undertake to respect each other's rights and interests It is obvious that a pact of this kind must necessarily leave the Powers concerned a more or less free hand in their dealings with non-signatory States or with those, like Belgium or Holland, for whom no specific provision has been made in the treaty.

This is quite evidently the antithesis of the principles for which the League of Nations stands. Mr. Eden's devotion to the League idea is based on the conviction that durable peace in the world can only be had if all nations are prepared to subscribe to a system of international law and can be prevented by the collective opinion and force of an international organisation from committing any breach of that law.

Italian Pressure On British Cabinet

It was the knowledge that Mr. Eden stood for principle diametrically opposed to theirs which has led the Dictators to adopt such a bitterly hostile attitude towards him. In fact even his resignation is openly connected with Mussolini's refusal to enter into any negotiations with the British Government unless the British Government was represented by a "statesman" more friendly to Fascism than Mr. Eden. The way that Italian pressure was brought to bear on the British Cabinet is the subject of heated discussion in all political circles. Astounding facts became known in the lobbies of the House of Commons late last night after Mr. Chamberlain's speech in reply to Mr. Arthur Greenwood's motion of censure on his Government. These facts reveal to what extent British

(Continued on page 11 Col 4)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

BALKAN ENTENTE SURRENDERS

Despite occasional checks International Fascism has been extending its domination steadily over Central Europe and the Balkans. The success that it has met with is due not to its own strength but to the weakness that democratic Powers, who are also the leading States in the League of Nations, have always shown in dealing with it. This is proved by the latest triumph of Fascism. The Balkan Entente composed of Roumania, Yugoslavia, Greece and Turkey, has practically surrendered to it. These four powers, while declaring, as a matter of mere form, their fidelity to the League of Nations, have announced their intention to recognise the conquest of Abyssinia by Italy. This Fascist triumph is due immediately to the amazing change in British foreign policy. Mr. Neville Chamberlain's "realism" can claim the credit of having started an international rout before advancing Fascism. Where will it end?

ITALIAN BROADCASTS

It appears from a speech delivered at Oxford by Professor Gilbert Murray that one of the differences between Mr. Neville Chamberlain and Mr Anthony Eden was the latter's insistence upon Italy ceasing, as a prior condition to conversations, her "perfectly incredible" broadcasts throughout the Muslim world. These broadcasts from Bari began a long time ago their virulence being intensified during the Abyssinian war and the troubles in Palestine. And they have continued unabated ever since. Now, from the point of view of anti-Imperialism they were welcome as one Imperialism ruthlessly exposing its elder sister. Their propaganda, without a doubt highly coloured and exaggerated, has never-the-less been both instructive and amusing. But from the point of view of Britain it could not but be most objectionable, something which demanded firm and positive action from an outraged British Government. The only firm and positive action that the British Government have resorted to is—against Mr. Eden. The fact that international bullies can triumphantly bring Great Britain to her knees is a significant symptom of deterioration and demoralisation.

SIGNIFICANT DECLARATION

The latest pronouncement of Herr Hitler made some days ago, was devoted more particularly to a re-iteration of Germany's colonial demand. It was a deliberately sharp reminder to Britain and Herr Hitler took pains to make his intentions unmistakeable. Now General Goering has spoken. The gallant and spectacular leader has crossed the t's and dotted the i's of the rest of the Fuhrer's speech. Britain's abrupt defection from the collective system has encouraged him to thunder in even more strident tones. The threat of terror from Germany's air force is general and Europe would do well to take note of it as if it concerned every one. But General Goering's immediate emphasis was on the question of 10 million Germans abroad for whom he called upon his countrymen to be ready to sacrifice their all. This is directly aimed at Czechoslovakia. Finding that the recent events have completely upset the balance of power in Europe, the Nazis propose to take advantage of Czechoslovakia's comparative isolation and strike. That will provoke a real war. Thanks to Mr. Chamberlain, British policy is leading to realism with a vengeance.

VINDICATED

The general discussion on the Bombay Budget in the Legislative Assembly was on the whole a vindication of its broad features, several opposing criticisms of details neutralising each other. As regards the complaint of some members that sufficient details of expenditure were not given, it should be remembered that at a time when new reforms are being investigated it is not possible to be too sure in advance about their details. Some regretted that no relief was yet given in the burden of land revenue, and new taxes to make good the loss in land and exice revenues were not yet introduced. Reduction in land revenue cannot be long delayed by any Congress Government and meanwhile relief is being given to peasants in various other ways which have elicited the admiration of the hardest 'bona fide' critics of the Congress. As regards fresh taxes to make up the loss in land and excise revenues, these, too, cannot be long delayed. But they need very careful consideration; and for the sake of their own reforms to which they are pledged the Congress ministries may be expected to introduce them as early as is feasible.

A FAMILY LIKENESS.

It is interesting to note the family likeness in the various Congress ministries' Budgets Though they necessarily differ in details, they are all alike in giving the foremost place to rural uplift and prohibition. So far as the latter reform is concerned, Madras is forging fast ahead. The success of the Salem experiment has induced the ministry to extend prohibition to two more districts close to Salem district. Even the Frontier Province whose Budget shows a large deficit of nearly seven lakhs will have complete prohibition in Dera Ismail Khan District. We earnestly hope Bombay will soon introduce complete prohibition in at least one district.

ANTI-TUBERCULOSIS CAMPAIGN.

Doubts regarding the response of Bombay to the Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign initiated by Lady Linlithgow will be finally set at rest by the enthusiasm evinced by all sections of public opinion in this city at the meeting held at Government House on Tuesday. The various speakers, who participated in the function, promised their full co-operation in the great humanitarian work. As Premier Kher observed, there can be no two opinions regarding the urgent need of stamping out this scourge of humanity from this country and the composition of the various committees which have been formed to further the campaign is itself an index of the unanimity of views on this subject. There is no gainsaying the fact that Bombay Presidency, like the rest of India, lags far behind the western countries in the efforts made to check the spread of this dreaded disease, and we trust the appeal made by H. E. the Governor for a sum of rupees twenty lakhs will be generously and promptly responded to.

EXCELLENT WORK BY BOMBAY HOUNDS

Jackal Trapped In Farmer's House.

—"Times of India".

Splendid. Most splendid.

We hope the Bombay Hounds completed their excellent work by excellently digging their teeth into the jackal to the accompaniment of admiring cries from the gallant gentlemen and ladies of the chase.

* * *

It has transpired that under the Government of India Act the Central Assembly has no more the right even to criticise India's (?) Defence of Tribal policy, etc.

For this gesture of helpful co-operation in resisting Federation, Congress is grateful.

* * *

And not only Congress but other Parties too have duly expressed their gratefulness through the assurance given by Mr. Bhulabhai Desai that they will reciprocate by returning the budget to the Government.

We congratulate Sjt. Bhulabhai and his colleagues. Kindness must always be acknowledged—and requieted.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian correspondent writes appreciatively of "the spectacular speech" of Comrade Jamnadas Mehta on the Bombay Government's Budget.

What a pity no enterprising studio took a movie picture of the performer and his performance.

* * *

Comrade Mehta condemned Congress for its partiality to its "political nieces and nephews and cousins and aunts," like Swadeshi village Panchayats, education etc.

What does Congress mean by this? It must at once repudiate all relationship with Swadeshi, village Panchayats, education etc. and act as comrade Mehta does.

* * *

We learn from the same informant that no Muslim Leaguer having spoken in the earlier stages, this "weakness" was pointed out to them and up rose three of them one after another.

Did they also thank the kind friend for his sympathetic advice and guidance?

* * *

From an answer given by Minister Nurie the Bombay Government seem to have started restoring mosques to Muslims.

The Muslim League Party must protest. This action by the Hindu Congress is, without doubt, due to the secret machinations of the Hindu Sabha.

Or, alternatively, it is a mischievous and sinister move to attract Muslims.

* * *

The Bengal Government sustained a surprise defeat in the Assembly on Tuesday last.

So it has begun? How said!

But we are glad that THE Surprise is being preceded by minor ones. So that it may not descend upon Mr. Fazlul Haq and Hon'ble Co. with too cruel suddenness.

* * *

"The attitude of the Independent Party, who is ill"—Delhi Assembly report in "Times of India."

A very realistic tribute to Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

We hope the distinguished Independent Party has recovered by now.

* * *

Professor Gilbert Murray complains that 60 Italian agents disguised as chauffeurs have been distributing arms to the Palestine Arabs

That's one of the explanatory clues to Mr. Neville Chamberlain's urgent "realism."

* * *

NEW TYPE CLOTHING IN BRITISH ARMY

Streamlined Trousers.

—Headlines.

What IS the world coming to?

* * *

'Dear, you can't imagine now I worry when you're away.'

'Oh, you shouldn't do that. I'll always return, you know.'

'Yes, that's what I worry about.'

Loan To Finance Ministry's Schemes

FINANCE MINISTER'S REPLY TO CRITICS

Budget Gives Ample Proof Of Intentions Of Congress Government

The Government of Bombay might approach the Government of India to get sanction for raising a loan for implementing various schemes to tackle effectively several problems, which were being enquired into at present by Inquiry Committees.

This statement was made by the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, the Finance Minister on the floor of the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday, while replying criticisms advanced against the Financial Statement and budget proposals.

The Finance Minister made a fighting speech, as a rejoinder to Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, who had had not a good word to say about various provisions for rural development, education etc., and went to the extent of describing the Budget as a retrograde one. Dr. Ambedkar suggested that the Government of Bombay should set about finding out how best they could derive an income of 24 crores, as that amount was required to fulfil Congress obligations to the people.

"Such criticisms I treat with utter contempt" remarked the Finance Minister, in the course of replying to the two days' debate, referring to the various misstatements. Government were anxious to tackle various problems as effectively and as early as possible. The budget was ample proof of the intentions of the Congress Government.

PREMIER'S CALL

"I hope that all of us will become members of the Congress in the broadest sense of the word" remarked the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher referring to those critics who fought shy of the word Congress and Gandhiji. He once again explained the intentions of the Government regarding education of children. Efforts were being made, he said that a common education—the right kind of education—was given to all, so that they might be trained to become good citizens, instead of the present system of primary and secondary education for the masses and the higher education for the classes.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

General discussion on the budget for the year 1938-39 was continued in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday when it assembled in the Council Hall with Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, continuing his overnight speech, said considering the limitation within which the Congress Government had to work, they have done very well in the provisions made for rural reconstruction and improving the lot of the peasantry. After all this Government could not be expected to solve the problems immediately, because they were the legacy of hundred years of misrule. He was, however, surprised at the fact that the Government had not shown the same boldness it did during the last Budget session by bringing forward proposals for fresh taxation. For example, there was the Turf Club, which was taking away a lot of money to foreign countries. Government ought to pay greater attention towards that Club and tax them. He had no doubt that Government would derive at least 15 lakhs from this source alone. He referred to the provision for Muslim education and said that he was confident that the Muslim education was safe in the hands of the Prime Minister

AMBEDKAR IS SURPRISED!

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Leader of the Independent Labour Party, said that he was very much surprised that members of the House should have commended the Budget and the Financial Statement. He had gone through them very carefully and he had no hesitation in saying that it was a paltry budget, a hollow budget and disclosed no vision of the problems facing the province. There were provisions made for several items, and yet Government had not brought forward any schemes. They seemed to be still in the stage of incubation. What the Government wanted was that they should be given a blank cheque by the House so that they could spend the amounts as they liked, taking care that they came under particular heads.

"LET THE HOUSE KNOW."

Continuing Mr. B. R. Ambedkar said that Government wanted to simply lift one crore and sixteen lakhs from the House without telling them how they proposed to spend them. This, the speaker thought, was an encroachment on the rights of the House. Since the Congress Government came into power there has been consistent attempts to encroach on the rights of the members of the House. This was something inexcusable and audacious. As for the provisions made for social welfare was only 37,11,000, as the rest were merely temporary. Having regard to the needs of the province—illiteracy, malaria, maternity welfare, etc.—the budget presented by the Finance Minister could not be stated to connote sympathy with the welfare of the masses. The Finance Member had got surplus from this or that item of taxation or a subvention from the Government of India, which could not be depended upon for the future. It was time that the house should know what the Government proposed to undertake in the interest of the welfare of the masses. It did not matter, if the Government did not propose to rush through them immediately, but let the House know. So far as the revenues of the Province they had been stagnant for a long time. While the other provinces had increased their revenues, Bombay had increased very little. The position would be worse off with the decrease in revenue through prohibition and proposed reduction in land revenue. If these two heads of revenue were cut off then the Government could rely only on 5 crores of income. After considering all these facts, he had come to the conclusion that the Budget proposals were retrograde and Government had gone back on their stand during the last budget sessions.

NO SPECIAL FEATURES

Mr. S. D. Saklatvala felt that the special feature of the budget was the absence of any special features. It only showed that the Finance Minister did not want to rush in and wanted due investigations to be carried on before he came forward with any new taxation or suggestions. The speaker congratulated the Finance Minister for the lucid exposition of the general policy of the Government. He, however agreed with the previous critics of the Budget that Government should have given some details of how they proposed to spend the different grants. Referring to the grant for development of sericulture, he sounded a note of warning and said that experiments carried on in this direction by the Mysore Government had not met with success. Mr. Saklatvala welcomed the decision of the Government to appoint a Commission to survey the economic (Industrial and Agricultural) condition of the Province and suggested that the Commission should keep in touch with similar bodies in other provinces, so that there might be a co-ordinated survey report for the whole country. He was glad that Government were aware of the fact that any further burden on the textile industry would ultimately react on the condition of the workers themselves.

BRAMBLE PREACHES REALISM

Mr. C. P. Bramble (Leader, Progress Party) gave his qualified approval to the budget presented by the Finance Minister. He welcomed the proposal to amend the Primary Education Act as also the decision to set apart two lakhs for physical training of boys and girls. He was, however, doubtful about the possibility of running educational institutions with voluntary help. The policy of Government would certainly eliminate a good deal of waste.

(Continued on page 8 Col 1)

Big Increase In Military Estimates

Italian Budget Presented To Parliament

ROME, March 2.

An increase of a hundred million lire is shown in the army estimates of 1938-39 financial year presented to the Parliament, as compared with the figure for the current year. The estimated expenditure totals 2,612 million lire.

The report accompanying the estimates says "all the world is arming to-day. The States ruled by the so-called democratic regimes justify their armaments as a supreme guarantee of peace. But Italy, more than any other nation, has always brought a realistic and fruitful contribution to a radical solution of the problems of peace.

The report adds that the new organisation of troops in the Aegean Islands has been created in order to raise the garrison to the level of their importance in the mediterranean.—Reuter.

MINISTERS IN CONCLAVE

Anglo-Italian Talk Under Consideration

LONDON: March 1.

Lord Perth the British Ambassador in Rome, who is in England receiving instructions regarding the Anglo-Italian conversations to be opened with Count Ciano on his return to his post, called at 10, Downing Street, this morning and had further interview with the Prime Minister.

During the time Lord Perth was at No. 10, there was a meeting of Ministers, including Lord Halifax, Sir Samuel Hoare, Lord Zetland, Sir Thomas Inskip, Sir John Simon, Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, Mr. Hore-Belisha, Mr. Ormsby Gore and Mr. Duff Cooper.—B.O.W.

AUSTRIAN NAZIS WANT MORE CONCESSIONS

GRAZ, March 1.

Mr. Seyssinquart arrived here from Vienna very secretly. He left the train before its arrival to Graz, and motors to the City. He will begin at 9-30 a. m. tomorrow negotiations with Nazi and other representatives. The Nazis are demanding, interalia, greater share in the provincial Government, freedom to wear party badges, fly the Nazi flag, give the Nazi salute, and also freedom for all officials who belong to the Nazi cells. The Central Government is seemingly of opinion that no special concessions can be made to the Austrian Nazis without arousing similar demands in other provinces.

Meanwhile the commander of the Garrison at Graz has forbidden uniformed officers to wear Nazi badges and use the Nazi salute, and the customs officials on the frontier, it is believed, are preventing importation of large consignments of Nazi flags.—Reuter

ADJOURNMENT MOTION DISALLOWED

LUCKNOW, March 2.

The United Provinces Legislative Assembly held a brief sitting for ninety minutes.

The question hour elicited information that Mr. S. K. D. Paliwal, Rural Development Officer has resigned. The question of his successor was under consideration of the Government. Mr. Z. H. Lari's adjournment motion given notice of yesterday to discuss the promulgation of order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and arrests for the defiance thereof in Gorakhpur during Bakrid was disallowed by the Speaker, the matter being subjudice.

With a view to discussing the Premier's statement made yesterday on the Ministerial crisis, Sheikh Habibullah (League) tabled a resolution, "in the opinion of this House, the statement made by the Premier is unsatisfactory, as regards the resumption of office by the U. P. Ministers, after having tendered their resignation."

The resolution will be taken up to-morrow after the presentation of the Budget.

The discussion on the resolution moved by the Premier on the subject of the speaker of the House taking part in political affairs outside the House will be initiated on March4

On the return from the Government House, Mr. Pyarelal Sharma occupied the back bench.—A.P.

SIR FRANCIS SHELMERDINE

Sir Francis Shelmerdine is suffering from a nervous breakdown in a London nursing home and has been granted leave.

He will go abroad for rest.

Goering's Threat

"Ill-Treatment Of Germans Abroad Won't Be Tolerated"

BERLIN, March 1.

"The German air force was not merely a force for peacetime parades but a very sharp weapon of war", declared Field-Marshal Goering, addressing representatives of armed forces, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the official founding of the air force.

Alluding to Herr Hitler's Reichstag speech that Germany cannot tolerate the ill-treatment of 10 million Germans living beyond the frontiers, Field-Marshal Goering said "you must be ready to sacrifice all for this idea if the day should come."

Prior to the speech Herr Hitler presented Field-Marshal Goering with the Field-Marshal's baton.

HITLER THANKS EX-GENERALS

BERLIN, March 2

Herr Hitler has addressed letters to the Generals, who left the army following the order of February 4, thanking them for their services to the army and directing that they be presented with his autographed portrait.—Reuter.

OFFICERS WHO ROSE FROM RANKS

17 Per Cent. In British Army

LONDON, March 2

The War Secretary, Mr. Hore-Belisha in parliamentary answer stated that the number of commissioned officers in British army who have risen from ranks is 2 090 or about 17 per cent. of the total officer strength.

Exchequer returns show with under five weeks of financial year to run the total ordinary revenue amounts to £762,570,464 out of the budget estimate for the whole year of £863,100,000.—Reuter.

"Hamlet's Grave" Burnt Down

COPENHAGEN, March 1.

The hotel, "Prince Hamlet' at Elsinore known to the tourist as "Hamlet's Grave," was burned down this morning.

A man and a woman were killed, jumping from third-floor windows.

Chief cook was trapped in a room and incinerated—Reuter.

JAPAN DISREGARDS POWERS' PROTEST

LONDON, March 1.

Japanese replies to recent notes presented in Tokyo by United States, France and Britain, regarding reported Japanese intention to build battleships exceeding 35,000 tons limit imposed by the London treaty of 1936 have already been considered individually by powers to which they were addressed and naval experts of the three powers are meeting in London to-day to discuss the matter. Japan is not a signatory of the 1936 treaty and her replies to powers disappointed the hopes that an assurance would be given that she would respect battleship tonnage limit set by the treaty.—B. O. W.

RUBBER REGULATION RENEWAL

KUALA LUMPUR, March 2.

An agreement for the renewal of rubber regulation for five years has been reached with Siam, according to Mr. J. G. Hay, who has returned to Kuala Lumpur from Bangkok, where he had been negotiating on behalf of the Rubber Restriction Committee. He said that he found Siam ready to co-operate and the discussions were very friendly, and the negotiations successful.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SUPREME BOARD'S DECISION

MEXICAN CITY, March 2.

The Supreme Court has refused injunction to foreign oil companies against the award of the Arbitration Board, mulcting them of nearly two million sterling annual increase of wages, and other expenses arising from the general strike of last May.—Reuter.

Asst. Director Of Hygiene Of War Office

LONDON, March 2.

Lieut. Col. T. O. Thompson, R.A., M.C., has been appointed Assistant Director of Hygiene in the War Office.—Reuter.

D'Annunzio Dead

Famous Italian Poet

ROME, March 2.

The famous poet and author Gabriele D'Annunzio died to-day at his home, Lake Garda, where he lived in his retirement since 1930.

His last public pronouncement was a letter to the Minister of Propaganda, published in the Italian press yesterday, announcing that he had constructed a private cinema to show silent films as he "Abominated Talkies".—Reuter.

WITHDRAWAL OF VOLUNTEERS

Soviet Agree To British Formula

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The Soviets have agreed in principle to the British formula for the withdrawal of volunteers in Spain. This means that Britain, Germany, France, Italy and Soviets are united on the formula which specifies the time, whereat limited belligerent rights will be granted to Spanish antagonists in relation to withdrawal of foreigners.—Reuter.

PRICES OF STEEL MATERIALS

Rise Expected As A Result Of Visit Of Oriental Steel Delegation

(From A Correspondent.)

LONDON, Feb. 23.

(By Air Mail)

The visit of the Oriental Steel Delegation to Tata's in India is awaited with great interest, because it is anticipated that the results of the discussions on galvanised and black steel sheets will not only affect the prices of galvanized and black sheets, but also give an opportunity for Messrs. Tata & Company to revise their present extraordinary low prices for other steel materials, and there is a belief in London that so far as India is concerned fairly considerable rises will take place in steel materials for the rest of this year.

SUBHAS BOSE'S APPEAL

(Continued from Page 1)

direction of progress. India had to make up its mind as to whether it would grapple those new opportunities or to remain in servitude. The speaker would like to know what his country and countrymen would do in the matter.

There was one gain in accepting office and that was a moral gain. That gain consisted in the realisation of the people that the rule in the Provinces was their rule through the medium of the Congress. The speaker had no doubt in his mind that the conviction so gained by the people would give strength and inspiration for future fight.

This did not preclude the possibility of a resumption of some kind of Civil Disobedience Movement—a possibility which could not be ruled out. The Indian question had not yet been settled The success of the movement depended upon the strength of the people and their preparedness.

NEED FOR UNITY

It was also necessary to know the weakness of the people at the time, Mr. Bose remarked. Although the Congress membership had increased by leaps and bounds which was a positive gain and a new strength, that increase in the membership was not accompanied by the necessary amount of organisation and discipline. Further, dissensions in ranks of the Congress had to be closed and they had to sink their differences. They had to stand up as one member and speak with one voice.

Reiterating the Congress position with regard to minorities, the Congress President said: "The Congress is ready to meet the legitimate demands of the minorities and remedy their grievances, subject to the qualification of their accepting the principle of nationalism." The Congress was prepared to meet the demands of every section of the people and even of every individual.

The Congress Ministries would do all that they could possibly to, subject to several handicaps and limitations. It was, however, his personal belief that the economic problem could be solved only along Socialist lines, but at the present moment greater emphasis and stress had to be laid on the political problem.

He hoped that the residents of the City of Bombay and the suburbs would readily respond to the call of the country, if and when the need and the occasion would arise. They should all be prepared as the fight might begin any moment.

With dramatic effect, Mr. Bose emphasised the idea: "You must begin your preparations from today. The preparation should be both individual and collective."

He was not expressing a pious wish when he said that the people of this country would win their freedom at no distant date, if they could take advantage of the world situation as other nations had done.

It was left to the British Government to say whether they wanted peace or fight. "We are for peace," he added, "but peace based on our own terms, peace on the basis of full freedom for the people of this country."

Concluding he said, "There is no time to lose."

Zanzibar Govt. Climbs Down?

(Continued from Page 1)

modified scheme include the following:

Price paid by licensed dealers to producers or to each other will not be prescribed by law, but will be a matter for arrangement between the parties concerned.

Before the ultimate exportation all cloves and stems will pass through the clove growers association who will purchase them at the published price fixed from time to time by the C.G.A. for varying qualities as at present.

The C.G.A. will not sell direct to principal overseas markets as long as the normal flow of exports is maintained. It will sell direct to a few small overseas markets, only when it is clear that local exporters are unwilling, as has been the case in the past, to deal with these small markets.

It is proposed to renew the offer to appoint two Indians to the C.G.A. board of management to represent the interest of sellers to overseas markets, and two Indians to represent the same interests on the advisory committee.

It is also proposed to invite the Government of India to authorise the Indian Trade Commissioner at Mombasa to attend meetings of the C.G.A. board of management in the capacity of an observer.

TO SAMJAO INDIANS.

The memorandum proceeds to say that the scheme represents an effort on the part of the Government to meet to the fullest extent possible the objections raised by the Indian community to the existing decree. The scheme admittedly does not go so far towards introducing unfettered freedom of trading in cloves, as some Indians would wish. But in view of the moral obligation which rests on Government to protect the interests of producers, whether Arab, Indian or African—an obligation which has been spontaneously affirmed by all responsible Indians—and in view of the necessity for preserving a substantial stability of export prices in order to retain foreign markets in the face of ever growing competition of synthetic products, any further substantial relaxation of control would, in the considered view of Government, be impracticable in present circumstances and prejudicial to the welfare of the industry and of the state. As at present advised therefore Government cannot contemplate any alteration of the main features of the proposed scheme. It is possible however that certain details of the scheme are capable of amendment and improvement, and constructive suggestions to that end would be welcomed. That the scheme if introduced will be applied and worked in no sectional spirit and solely in the interests of the protectorate as a whole, all can rest assured. This the Government can and will guarantee.

The memorandum adds: "The position of one element of the community admittedly remains unaltered. No substantial amelioration of the position of exporters, of whom there are believed to have been four Indian firms only prior to legislation in 1937, has been found possible. The Government feels sure these exporters to whom moreover the scheme offers a full opportunity for the profitable employment of their talents and their experience will be sufficiently public spirited to put aside personal interests and give their support to a measure which is aimed at restoring both economic prosperity and civic harmony.

WARNING AGAINST BOYCOTT.

To them, and possibly to other Indians also, the picture presented by the proposed scheme does not contain all the features that they would have wished. But the reverse of the picture, a continuance of the boycott is surely infinitely less pleasing, with its prospect of grave economic and financial consequences from which Indian community could not hope to escape.—A.P.

ESPIONAGE TRIAL AGAIN

Soviet Leaders Accused Of Being In Pay Of Other Governments

MOSCOW, March 2.

The famous gilded ballroom of the noblemen's club of the Tsarist days (was) chosen for the trial which opened to-day of 17 prominent Soviet leaders and four leading doctors in Kremlin, charged with treason.

Taking the cue from the press, crowds surrounded the court house and shouted "death to Fascist traitors." Capital sentence is considered a certainty.

The indictment read at the opening alleges that on the instructions of a hostile foreign state, the accused persons had organised a group of plotters to overthrow the socialist state and also attempted to dismember the Soviet Union by detaching Ukraine, Georgia and Armenia, the maritime provinces from the other territories.

The indictment accuses M. Trotsky, Rosengoltz and M. Rakovsky of being members of the British intelligence service and the German secret service. M. Rakovsky is accused of being also a Japanese spy.—Reuter.

YESHPAL RELEASED

LUCKNOW, March 2.

Yeshpal, the seventh political prisoner brought from Allahabad was released this evening.

Yashpal was arrested in January, 1932 at Allahabad. He was convicted in connection with the Lahore and Delhi Conspiracy Cases.—A.P.

Patiala's Health

NEW DELHI, March 2.

The Associated Press is authoritatively informed by telephone from Patiala this morning that the condition of the Maharaja of Patiala remains unchanged and it gives no cause for anxiety.—A. P.

BRITAIN'S DUAL ROLE

Recognition Of Italy As 'Defacto' Govt. Of Ethiopia

LONDON, Feb. 2.

A thorny problem involving the degree of British recognition of the Italian Government of Ethiopia was faced in a high court action by Haile Sellassie against the Cables Wireless limited to draw a sum due from the latter in connection with wireless service between Britain and Ethiopia.

The Italian Government claimed the money, and according to counsel, the company had the unfortunate experience of having to pay two people. In order to assist the court, Justice required that certain questions must be answered by the Foreign Office. In reply, it was stated that the British Government recognised the Italian Government as the Government de facto of the part of Ethiopia, which they control and as Italy now controls virtually the whole of the country, the Government recognised Italy as the Government de facto of the whole of Ethiopia.—Reuter.

FROM ACROSS THE SEAS

(Continued from Page 6.)

House that Lord Hugh Cecil's remarks about a Unitarian Premier selecting Anglican bishops "made no impression on my mind at all."

The P.M. needed all his fighting qualities later. He found himself facing Labour and Liberal Benches determined to jeer at everything he said. They held up his speech while they made him correct such slips of the tongue as "disarmament," when he meant "rearmament" and "himself" instead of "myself."

BERLIN.—Pastor Niemoeller has been sentenced to seven months' honourable confinement in a Fortress, and a fine of fifteen hundred marks and was ordered to pay the costs of proceedings.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

DE VALERA IN LONDON

LONDON, March 2.

Mr. De Valera and the Irish Delegation arrived in London at 5-30 p.m. to resume Anglo-Irish Talks to-morrow. It has been provisionally arranged that there will be trade talks in the morning between Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Morrison on the one hand and Mr. Le Mass, Doctor Ryan Dulanty and others.—Reuter's Special.

Budget Debate In Bombay Assembly

(Continued from Page 7)

Referring to the Wardha scheme of education, the speaker hoped that in this as in other matters, realism will prove stronger than idealism with the Government. The speaker, welcoming the different provisions for rural development, was sorry that the Governments' policy of Prohibition had made them curtail their expenditure in this direction.

Referring to Prohibition, Mr. Bramble stated that his party was anxious that the evils of excessive consumption of alcohol should be eradicated. Where the Party differed with the policy of the Government was in the methods to be adopted to achieve the end. They believed that the improvement of the standard of living of the people and brightening up of their lives by supply of proper social services and other interests would eradicate the evil with far less difficulty than by the methods Government propose to adopt. He added "We cannot agree with the Government that the evils of drink and the extent to which they are prevalent in this Presidency justify the penalising of the vast majority of the population for the doubtful benefit of a small minority." His party would like to see the 31-12 lakhs which were to be spent on the prohibition campaign—devoted to the expansion of the work of all the social service departments and particularly that of Agriculture. Government were fortunate this year to afford both That would not be the case in future years.

ELECTRICITY SURCHARGE OPPOSED

Opposing the surcharge on Electricity Mr. Bramble said that electricity could no longer be considered a luxury But for their Prohibition policy Government could have afforded to dispense with this tax altogether. If Government, however, could not see their way to abolishing the tax, if they would not even consider leaving it at its present level, he would appeal to them to revise the basis on which it was levied so that the positive discouragement of use of electricity might be less marked He wished Government realised that the tax prevented the introduction of an all-in rate, which had been such an important factor in encouraging the use of electricity in other countries.

Concluding Mr. Bramble said that the Government had admitted the failure of their effort to effect retrenchment in contingency expenditure. He would ask them to consider very seriously before they even tried to effect further retrenchment, either in contingencies or in salaries.

KHADI AS BUSINESS PROPOSITION

Mr. M. C. Ghia (Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay) said that it was satisfactory to note that the Government had provided Rs. 25,000 for the purpose of encouraging Indian manufactures through purchase of Indian manufactured articles. As regards the policy of the Government towards Khadi, they should treat the question as a business proposition. The money spent on Khadi could be as well utilised for the benefit of small industries. As regards the prospects of better revenue income, he thought that greater industrialisation in the province would lead to more revenue and more employment.

A DEBT OF HONOUR

Mr. B. P. Thakore (Ahmedabad) said that he had to rise to clear a misunderstanding contained in the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. In describing some of the items of expenditure Mr. Jamnadas Mehta characterised them as "distribution of gifts and largesse to political cousins, nephews and nieces." In this he had included the item of money given to the Ahmedabad Municipality. The amount was Rs. 11 lakhs and not Rs. 13 lakhs as stated by Mr. Mehta. It was not a gift. It was a debt of honour which the Bombay Government had discharged after a lapse of seven years.

I. H. Siddiqui observed that the Ministers did not seem inclined to tax the rich as they felt that the feelings of the rich would be injured.

Mr. S. T. Patil and Mr. R. N. Mandlik also spoke

"A POLICEMEN'S BUDGET"?

Mr. S. V. Parulekar in the course of his speech stated that the criterion to apply to find out whether a Budget was good or bad was to see whether it gave a morsel or food to the poor men in the province or not. After going through the budget the speaker could say that it did not. 80 per cent. of the revenue of the Government of Bombay was realised from taxing the poor men in the presidency, from those who were heavily burdened and who could not bear them. Yet 66 per cent. of the expenditure from the income from these poor men was spent on items which had absolutely no connection whatever with them. The expenditures were such that they pinned these poor people to slavery. He would not call the budget as a poor man's budget. It was a policemen's budget; it was a budget of the collectors. No provision had been made for giving relief to the peasants and the agricultural tenants. The budget before the house was a betryal of the promises given by the Congress to the peasants. The Finance Minister did not even make a reference to the appaling condition of the agricultural labourers. The need of 65 per cent. of the adult population, the need of the helpless and the majority had been overlooked and they had been denied relief.

PREMIER KHER REPLIES.

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister who is also in charge of the Education portfolio, said that members would appreciate that in spite of the undertaking to bring in prohibition in the province, Government had made an extra grant of 34 lakhs for education. That was only an indication of the earnestness of the Government to tackle the educational problems in the province. Reference had been made by the Finance Minister in his speech that increase in production depended on proper type of education and that was why as much as was possible had been provided for education. Government had explained its policy at Poona and still stuck to it. As regards consolidation and expansion of education. Rs. 10 lakhs had been provided and some legislative measures would be brought before the House for overhauling the present system of education.

GOVT.'S EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMME

Government had also undertaken the training of teachers. The question was under serious consideration of Government and the whole question is being gone through by a Committee of experts, with a very experienced educationist as Chairman. There was another Committee appointed by Government which was going into the question of introduction of vocational training for boys. The Government of India also were taking interest in this question. They were also finding out what action could be taken in regard to the Wardha scheme. They had appointed a Committee of experts to go through both the report of Abbot and Wood as also that Wardha scheme and make their recommendations. The Prime Minister felt sure that the recommendations of this Committee would bring about extensive changes in the system of education. It would also help Government to extend education on right lines

SCHOOL IN EVERY TALUKA.

Continuing Hon. Mr. Kher stated that Government were trying to open at least one school in every Taluka. Then there was the question of expansion of primary education and introduction of compulsory education. Government had not given up the idea of such an expansion. Out of 21,608 villages in the Presidency 12,800 did not have schools. Government propose to open schools for the benefit of those villages which have a population 1,000 and more and gradually start schools in villages having lesser population Government were appealing to private agencies and individuals to come forward and help the Government by undertaking to run the schools. The Prime Minister was glad to state that already several private agencies and individuals had come forward to give their help in this direction. What an amount of good could be done in this direction by private agencies and individuals was illustrated by the benefit derived by 110 schools in Surat by the grant of four lakhs of rupees by Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas.

As regards transfer of certain secondary schools to private bodies Government were contemplating at present converting some of these schools into into technical schools giving vocational training. As regards improving the lot of the teachers, the Prime Minister stated that he had not forgotten the promise made at Poona. A provident fund for the teachers would be started which would ultimately mean an expenditure of a lakh and eighty-five thousands for the Government. A provision of ten thousands had been made in the current budget for this purpose.

TEACHING OF HINDUSTANI.

The Prime Minister then referred to the provision for furthering the teaching of Hindi. He said that Urdu was mixture of Persian with Marathi or some other local language. The Muslim members need not have any apprehension that the Congress Government would force the learning of Sanskrit. The Common formula of calling the language which had become the lingua franca of India was to term it Hindi-Hindustani He, however, had no objection to call Hindustani, because it did, not matter what the name of the language was. The speaker also referred the interest that Government proposed to take in higher education in the Province and what efforts were being made to recognise graduates of national universities in the Presidency like the Tilak Mahavidyalaya or Gujerat Vidyapith

ADULT EDUCATION

As regards Adult education, there was a Committee which was going through the whole question and it had not yet submitted its recommendations. But there had been encouraging material and several experiments were being tried and he expected that the scheme would prove a great success. As regards physical education, all members should be aware of the recommendations of the Committee appointed for this purpose. Government proposed to set up a Board of Physical Educational. In due course Government would also tackle other problems connected with education like nutrition, etc. Government had not neglected that interests of the backward classes and Muslims.

COMPLICATED VESTED INTERESTS.

Concluding the Prime Minister once again referred to the Wardha scheme and the Report of Messrs. Abbot and Wood and said that attempts were being made to give a common education for all instead of primary and secondary education for the masses and higher education for the classes as at present, so that people might be educated for good citizenship. Government could not possibly bring forth immediately cut and dry schemes. Question of liquidating mass illiteracy was also being tackled

Some members had suggested that Government would derive substantial revenue through Court fees. Government would welcome any addition to the revenue, but there were complicated vested interests which would come in the way of levying of court fees. "I hope that all of us would become Congressmen in the broadest sense of the word", said Mr. Kher referring to those who fought shy of the word Congress, and objected to certain provisions because they thought that it would strengthen Congress.

LATTHE'S REPLY.

Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister, replying to the debate on the budget proposals, said that the debate did not contain any surprises for him. Some members congratulated the Congress Ministry, while others considered that the budget was nothing but a waste paper to be thrown into the waste paper basket. He thanked those who had said a few good words, and as regards those who unnecessarily criticised, he felt that their remarks should be treated with contempt There were two kinds of criticisms. One was on the financial proposals, and the other was against the policy of the Congress as reflected in the budget.

The Finance Minister referred to the Criticism of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta and said, that if the Blue book had been properly studied, one could not have found any big surprise in the Finance Minister's statement. There was not as great a difference between the Blue Book provisions and the Speech as had been made out. Out of 116 lakhs mentioned in the speech, 92 lakhs were mentioned in the Blue Book, and an expenditure of 12 lakhs had been made from additional taxation. It had also been stated that a supplementary grant would be brought forward for the expenditure of five lakhs surplus. Thus there could not be a surprise as had been suggested. He was referring to it because, one day out of the three days allotted had been lost by the tactics of the members of the opposition. He was entirely in agreement with the Opposition, that lump sums should not be provided without details being given. But there were occasions when it becomes necessary to make provisions of that type. The House should have confidence in the Government who wanted to develop various schemes that were under enquiry and could not give details at this stage.

The speaker also referred to the delay in knowing what exactly would the amount Bombay would be getting from the Central Government.

Continuing, the Finance Minister stated that various schemes were being discussed day to day by the Congress Ministry, and yet they had not been able to place the schemes and their details before the House. If that was not done, it was not the fault of the Government. The problems that they were tackling were so great and complicated, that for the first time, they were being looked at from a different angle of vision and being examined from all aspects and the remedies proposed were so radical—some of them revolutionary—that it was natural that a lot of time was being taken up, before the details could be placed before the House. All the schemes might be ready at the earliest in August, and if the House so desired, they need not approve of the grants. He however assured the House that the grants would be utilised with the utmost care.

OBSTACLES TO LOAN.

Suggestions had been made, said the Finance Minister, that the money market being easy, the Bombay Government should float a loan at cheaper interest and pay back the Government of India. This was an impracticable proposition. The Government of India had also taken loans from the public at a higher rate of interest, and it would not be proper for the Provincial Government to make them to continue to pay a higher rate of interest, by themselves taking a loan at a lower rate of interest.

It had been asked, where from the Government would find money next year for several nation—building departments, for which grants had been provided this year. The Finance Minister stated that with prudence and carefulness, it was possible to make a reasonable forecast of what would be the state of revenue next year. No doubt, there was a certain amount of risk in it. But in financial matters, there could not be mathematical certainty. Mr. Mehta had made the suggestion, that if necessary, Government should raise a loan to ensure good water supply to villagers. So long as the Government of Bombay was indebted to the Government of India—that would have to be so for 45 years more at least—Bombay Government could not raise a loan without the permission of the creditor, though the rules did not prohibit such loans. If however, the recommendations of the various Committees are ready and there is one consolidated scheme for tackling various problems, the Finance Minister visualised the possibility of Bombay Government approaching the Government of India for a Loan for implementing those schemes, including water supply to villages.

PUBLIC UTILITY CONCERNS.

Referring to another member, the Finance Minister said that a mean insinuation had been made that he had been made to give up or forget his remarks about taxation during the Poona Session. The member had asked who was behind this? Who was there? People behind him were those sitting in the benches behind. Was there any necessity of his repeating everything that he had said during the Poona Session. Government had given very good proof of its intentions by publishing the new rules, under which licenses would be given to Electricity companies. He however differed from those who might hold that those who had put their money into the concerns should be ignored. The idea behind the Government move was to prevent huge profits being made through these companies at the cost of the consumers. It was possible that at a future date, Government might take over the shares by paying compensation to the shareholders. The question was being pursued in the interests of the shareholders, the consumers and the Government.

As regards the increase in electricity tax by 3 pies, the Finance Minister assured the House that the Consumer would get more than 3 pies in return. Electricity was not going to be made dear as had been suggested by some.

CRUX OF THE PROBLEM.

The Finance Minister next referred to the criticisms of Messrs. Jamnadas Mehta and B. R. Ambedkar regarding reduction of Land Revenue They both had argued on the basis that he had said something which he actually did not. Neither did he say that reduction of Land Revenue was important, nor did he say that it was unimportant. Both of them argued and replied each other. Some members however, had deliberately misinterpreted statements. Shouting from house tops and streets would not solve the various problems. The reduction of land revenue alone was not going to solve the problem of peasant indebtedness, and the peasant himself knows it best. Government would however reduce it wherever it was in excess. But the question of the peasantry was not going to be solved by reduction in land revenue or moratorium or any other schemes that might be brought forward in the legislature. He was bound to be at the mercy of the creditor, so long as there was not increase in production.

Concluding, he stated that Government were pursuing the policy of tackling the various problems facing the province and were doing their utmost to do good to all classes He felt that uncalled for criticism, the kind of which was heard on the floor of the house, besides being worthless, was not at all helpful in solving various problems

By this time, the clock showed 7-20 p.m. and the House adjourned till Thursday 2 p.m. when the Finance Bill will be taken up for discussion.

Higher Studies In Forestry

Bombay Govt. Recommend Two Names To Govt. Of India

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"Provision for higher studies in Forestry is to be made at Dehra Run from 21st April, 1938, and the Government of India are prepared to reserve accommodation to all students, whose names may be recommended by the Provincial Governments" said Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, the Revenue Minister in reply to a short notice question put by Mr. S. L. Karandikar, in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Wednesday.

The Minister further stated that so far Government had not made any selections but steps were being taken to select two candidates possessing the qualifications laid down in the Bombay Civil Services Recruitment Rules. The Public Services Commission (Bombay-Sind) would shortly be asked to invite applications from candidates possessing the necessary qualifications.

SHAHIDGUNJ AGITATION

Frontier Jamiat's Resolutions

RAWALPINDI, March 2.

A demand for an effective programme, including the launching of civil disobedience in connection with the agitation for the restoration of the Shahidgunj mosque to Muslims was made by a resolution at an emergent meeting of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema of the N. W. Frontier Province.

A resolution reiterated the determination of the Jamiat to pursue the programme laid down by the Muslim League in this connection.

Resolutions were also passed condemning the recent decision of the High Court and requesting the Muslim Assembly members to move an adjournment or the Frontier Assembly in this connection and supporting the measures sponsored in this matter, by the Muslim members of the Punjab Assembly.

Another resolution protested against the forward policy of the Government of India in respect of Waziristan, and requested the Frontier Government to press the Government of India for a change of their present policy.—A.P.

SHAHIDGUNJ ARRESTS

LAHORE, March 2.

A sensation was caused this afternoon in the Shahidgunj area, when it was discovered that a Muslim youth had climbed to a dangerous height on the wall by means of a ladder and after kicking off the ladder had started offering "Azan" (prayers).

A posse of police constables rushed to the spot, and eventually the boy was brought down safely and taken into custody.

VOLUNTEERS CONVICTED

Five Ahrar volunteers, who were arrested yesterday were convicted by a court to-day and sentenced to six months' imprisonment each. To-day's arrests also include a batch of five volunteers who were marching towards Shahidgunj.—A. P.

NO RELEASE OF HANSRAJ

Adjournment Motion Ruled Out

KARACHI, March 2.

An adjournment motion tabled by Mr. K. Sidhwa to discuss the non-release of Hansraj was ruled out of order by the Speaker, who held that the matter was not of urgent public importance. The Premier explained that Hansraj was convicted of various terrorist crimes and cognate offences and sentenced to ten years There had been correspondence in this connection between Sind and the Punjab Governments, which however, were of a confidential nature.—A. P.

U. P. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the 24th annual general meeting of the United Provinces Chamber of Commerce, the following office-bearers were elected: President: R. B. Vikramajit Singh, M.B.E.; Vice-Presidents: Mr. I. D. Varchnaie, and Mr. Ram Kumar Bhargava; Hony. Secretary: Lala Ram Chandra; and Jt. Secretary: Rai Bahadur Krishna Lal Gupta.

Bhulabhai's Indictment

(Continued from page 14)

wish to point out that if the Government go on, step by step in the direction in which they are going, the only remedy is their removal". (Cheers). In view of their decision to take no part in the discussion on the Budget, the members of the Opposition parties would give their attention to the more profitable work to which they were dedicated, but he would be glad if other legislative business were brought up by the Government during the days allotted for the Budget.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir said that a glance at the Budget would show that the Defence Department played a greater part now, than it ever did before. Unfortunately, this House had been deprived of the privilege of moving a direct cut under that department and enabling members to express opinions and make suggestions in a concrete form. He declared "to deprive this House, at this stage, of the privilege of expressing its opinion on the defence proposals of the Government by a direct vote is a most unwise policy on the part of the Government." (Cheers). It might be contended that members had the right to express themselves, but there was great difference between merely expressing opinion and being able to find out whether a majority of the House endorses that opinion by direct vote. He concluded "The Government must answer to their masters as we have to answer to our masters, and I hope they will have a good answer for their masters." (Renewed cheers)

Sir Yamin Khan, leader of democrats, supporting Mr. Desai, declared that the statement that the Budget was a 'status quo' and a dull budget was incorrect, because Government had in respect of that Budget departed from the old convention of throwing open defence expediture to the vote of the House, and instead of being dull, the Budget would be the cause of excitement both in and outside India. His party would not agree to any curtailment of the rights of the House, and in his opinion, that should be the attitude of every member of the Assembly. Even Executive Councillors should, as members of the House have protested against Governor-General's decision.

WHY THIS SURPRISE DECISION?

Mr. M. S. Aney, leader of the Congress Nationalists felt that the Finance Member owed it to the House to explain the change made this year in the matter of expenditure on defence and external affairs.

"Probably, the Finance Member wanted to take the House by surprise." In the details of demands for grants, the demand under 72 relating to Defence was missing, and no correction had been made in the serial number of subsequent demands. That showed that the decision to omit it from voted list was taken in at the last minute. To take away the right to discuss a demand which had been enjoyed for 17 years, was not the way to fulfil the undertaking given by British Government in the premamble to the Act to associate Indians increasingly with administration. "I personally wanted stronger action than was suggested by Mr. Desai, but as it is, my party and myself wholeheartedly support it, concluded Mr. Aney.

Sir H. P. Mody characterised the Government decision as an unpleasat reminder of the sort of responsibility, which the House was supposed to enjoy, and he, for one, was wholly unable to understand why under the cloak of new constitution, a new departure is such a vital matter should have been made, and why the defence expenditure should be invested with a sanctity, which ordinarily applied to divorce court proceedings. (Loud laughter).

GRIGG'S EXPLANATION

Sir James Grigg, Finance Member said that he was at a loss to know exactly against what the House was protesting. If they wished to protest against the fact that Defence Expenditure in any real sense was outside the vote of the House, there was nothing to be said. This was and had always been the case. If then, it was a demonstration against the Constitution, there was nothing for him to argue about, because that was for the time being settled. If the Opposition case was that some change had occurred this year by which they had lost something real which they had before then, he wished to assure them they were completely mistaken.

OLD AND NEW ACT.

Sir James referred to relevant sections of old and new acts and declared that the constitutional basis of 1935 Act was totally different from 1919 Act. Clearly when the former came into force it became necessary to review in detail the distribution of grants between the voted and the non-voted. As he understood the position, it was mandatory to exclude from voting the categories of expenditure referred to in the relevant section of the 9th schedule to the new Act, and if any question arose as to whether expenditure did or did not fall under any of the specified heads, the decision of the Governor-General was final.

In connection with the general review of expenditure under the Defence Department amounting to four lakhs out of 245 crores came under consideration. This expenditure related mainly to the pay of clerks and had been previously regarded as civil, and as such, subject to the vote of this house. The Governor-General-in-Council however took the view that in the conditions of the New Act and the New Constitution, it was defence expenditure and therefore non-votable. That was the legal and constitutional position, but he did not attach much importance to the technical arguments and asked them whether the Opposition's grievance was in fact real. The Governor-General had thrown the whole subject of defence expenditure open to discussion, as he had done in the previous years. To-day, the Opposition said that they could not express their views on Defence by a vote, as they could hitherto; but he maintained that they could do so to no less an extent, than heretofore. In previous years they had visited their wrath over Defence Expenditure on a few clerks in the Defence Department, and by rejecting the whole of the provision for them (four lakhs) forced the Governor-General to restore this element of defence expenditure which was less than one-tenth or one per cent of the whole. It would be admitted that to visit upon a few clerks the wrath that it was sought to visit upon those who directed the defence policy, was wholly an artificial proceeding. So if the opposition could find a method not appreciably more artificial by which they could express their distaste, then they should have no grievance, and such method was discussing and voting on the demand for the Executive Council.

SARCASM FOR ARGUMENT

After all, it was the Executive Council which it was sought to censure, and the vote for that impinged more directly upon those responsible for the defence policy, than did the vote for a few clerks of the Defence Department.

Was it not clear that the whole grievance was either an entirely unreal one, or one which had existed for twenty years and was no new one? The agitation which had been arranged in the House was in the opinion of the Finance Member a purely manufactured one and he hoped that the real position would be understood in the countryside.—A. P.

Bengal To Observe Political Prisoners' Day

CALCUTTA, March 1.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee's Political Prisoners Relief Sub-Committee have decided to start their campaign for the release of detenus and other political prisoners by observing March 13 as Political Prisoners' Day. On this day meetings will be held in Calcutta and mofussil towns and villages and a rally of students and labourers will be held at the foot of the Ochtorloney Monument. Meetings will also be organised in Calcutta and suburbs daily from March 4 to 10 for demanding the release of such prisoners.—A.P

IN ASSAM ASSEMBLY

SHILLONG, Mar. 1.

The Assam Assembly discussed to-day whether the ministers after the resignation of their office, were justified in drawing salaries, according to the old act passed by the legislature.

Sir Saadulla, Chief Minister, held that they could draw salaries according to the old act, until that was repealed, while Mr. Kaminikumar Sen and others held the contrary opinion.—A. P.

BROKERS LOSE OVER A CRORE

(Continued from Page 1)

much difficulty. Because the prices are already low enough.

Q.—How long will it take to regain and restore the confidence?

A.—That one cannot say but one thing is certain, that in Bombay it does not take long to restore confidence after a crisis.

A.—But who is going to come to your market now after they are so badly hit?

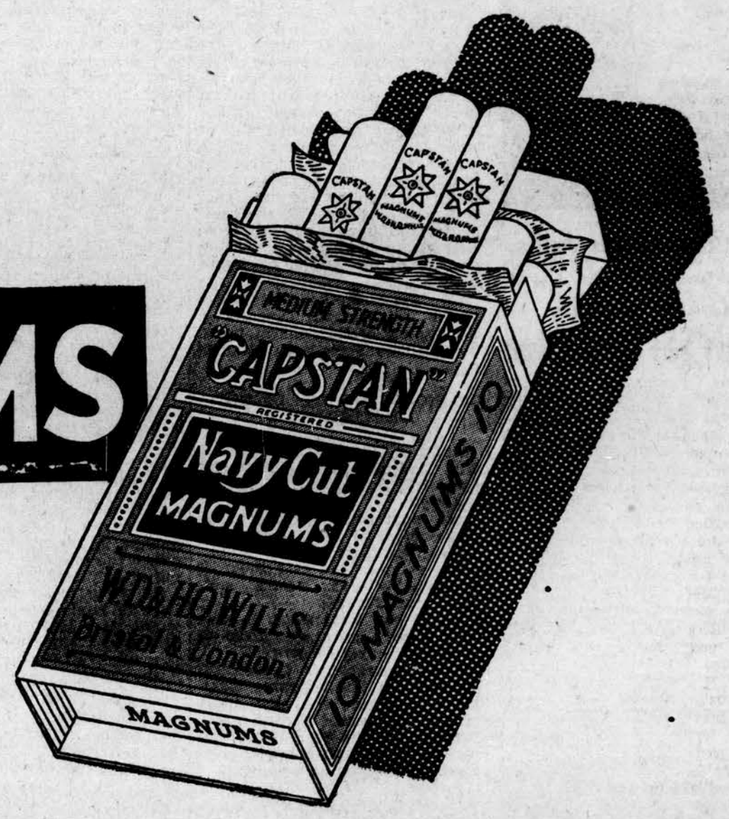
A.—Oh, this does not worry us at all. Our market is like the Grand Hotel where many come and many go. So we are not at all pessimistic. We go on looking forward and go forward too.

BETTER BUY CAPSTAN THEY'RE BLENDED BETTER

WILLS'S

CAPSTAN

MAGNUMS



IMPORTED FROM LONDON

CAP/127

Maladministration In Ilkal Municipality: Questions In Assembly

REVISION IN REVENUE SYSTEM

The following questions were asked in the Bombay Legislative Assembly:—

Mr. A. N. Ilkal (Bijapur District): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are aware that there is maladministration in the Ilkal Municipality in Bijapur District;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the councillors of the Municipality and some leading merchants of that town have evaded the payment of municipal octroi-tax and general house-tax;

(c) whether Government are aware that one of the Municipal Councillors has appropriated Municipal materials for his private use;

(d) if the replies to (a), (b), and (c) are in the affirmative what action Government have taken or intend to take in the matter;

(e) whether Government are aware that the sanitary condition of the Ilkal town is deplorable.

(f) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of superseding the Ilkal Municipality in the interests of the tax payers?

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) to (f) Government have received reports alleging serious mismanagement of affairs by the Ilkal Municipality. The Commissioner, Southern Division, has ordered a detailed enquiry to be held into municipal affairs, and Government will consider what remedial action should be taken when the results of the enquiry are reported to them.

Land Mortgage Banks

Mr. K. A. Janvekar, M.L.A. (Bijapur): Will the Honourable Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many primary land mortgage banks have been started in this Province;

(b) what is the total amount of money advanced by such banks to the agriculturists up to the end of June 1937;

(c) what are the names of the districts in which no such land mortgage banks have been started as yet;

(d) whether Government propose to start a primary land mortgage bank in the Bijapur district?

The Honourable Mr. Morarji R. Desai: (a) 13

(b) Rs. 6,65,072.

(c) The districts in which no land mortgage banks have yet been started are:—

Ahmedabad, Thana, Bombay Suburban, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Kolaba, and Bijapur.

(d) Yes.

L. M. P. Cars In Bombay

Mr. J. P. Joshi (Bombay City): Will the Honourable Minister for Home Department (and Legal) be pleased to state—

(a) how many L. M. P. cars are there in the City of Bombay and in the Province of Bombay, respectively;

(b) how many of these cars are kept in reserve;

(c) what purpose do they serve;

(d) whether Indians are eligible for membership of the L.M.P.:

(e) if not, what are the reasons for the same;

(f) how often were the L. M. P. cars called upon for duty during the last 3 years;

(g) whether it is a fact that the L. M. P. cars are exempt from payment of the wheel tax as well as the registration fees;

(h) if so, what are the reasons for the same?

The Honourable Mr. K. M. Munshi: (a) 64 cars of the Bombay Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India), in Bombay City and 22 cars and 3 motor cycles of the Poona Contingent, Auxiliary Force (India), in Poona.

(b) 16 cars of the Bombay Contingent.

(c) The Motor Patrols are constituted under the Auxiliary Force Act, XLIX of 1920, and persons enrolled are required to undergo military training. The duties of the personnel are laid down in section 18 of the Act and are, briefly, to act in support of the civil power and to support the regular forces in the event of an emergency. The cars and motor bicycles of the Patrols are the property of the members of the Force and are available for military purposes.

(d) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to section 4 of the Auxiliary Force, Act. 1920 under which enrolment in the Force is restricted to (a) European British subjects as defined in the Code of Criminal Procedure and (b) British subjects of European descent in the male line.

(e) Indians are enrolled under the Indian Territorial Force Act, XLVIII of 1920. European British subjects cannot join units of this Force other than a University Corps (Section 5).

(f) Motor Patrols of the Auxiliary Force were not called upon for military service during the three years ending the 31st December 1937.

(g) The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to Section 34 of the Auxiliary Force Act, 1920, which is as follows:—

"34. Exemption from local taxation.—No enrolled person shall be liable to pay any municipal or other tax in respect of a horse, bicycle, motor-bicycle, motor car or other means of conveyance which he is authorised by a general or special order of the competent military authority to maintain in his capacity as a member of the Auxiliary Force, India."

(h) The exemption given is due to the fact that the cars are at the disposal of Government under the Auxiliary Force Act Regulations.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF GOVERNMENT PRESS

Mr. J. P. Joshi (Bombay City): Will the Honourable Minister for Local Self-Government be pleased to state:—

(a) what is the present financial position of the Government Central Press, Bombay;

(b) whether the said Press is a profitable or at least a self-supporting concern;

(c) if not, what steps Government propose to take to make it a self-supporting concern?

The Honourable Mr. L. M. Patil: (a) and (b) The following statement of income and expenditure of the Government Central Press, Bombay, for the year 1936-37 indicates the general financial position of the Press at present:—

	Rs.
Income—	
(i) Receipts of the Government Central Press	92,712
(ii) Receipts of the Book Depot for publications sold	73,674
	1,66,386
Expenditure	4,20,647
Difference	2,54,261

The above statement shows that the income is nearly 60 per cent. less than the expenditure. The Press cannot be said to be a profit-making concern or one that pays its way from its own receipts. The reason is that the Press is almost wholly intended for Government work and cannot be run on an ordinary commercial basis. Much of the work of the press must needs be financially non-remunerative. The income of the Press, for instance, does not include the value of saleable publications such as the "Labour Gazette", the "Bombay Government Gazette", "Indian Law Reports", etc., the stock of which is available at the Government Book Depot. This item accounts for a substantial portion of the difference between income and expenditure. The income moreover, does not include the cost of free supply of Government publications, Press Notes, Reports, Government Resolutions, Gazettes, etc., not only to Government officials in this Province but also in many cases, to members of the Legislature and the public. If the item of the "Bombay Government Gazette" alone is taken into consideration, the cost of this by itself is approximately a lakh of rupees a year of which about one-fourth only is recovered from subscribers and purchasers, and the balance is the cost of supplies made to Government officials, members of the legislatures and others.

Further in order to ascertain whether the Press is 'per se', as a printing business, a profitable concern, as compared with private presses, the cost of different jobs undertaken by the Press during the year would have to be computed at current market rates. Such a comparison cannot, however, be made in the case of all the Govenment work done by the press without an expenditure of time and labour which would hardly be commensurate with the result achieved. The total number of jobs undertaken by the Press during a year exceeds 10,000 and it would be extremely difficult to obtain accurate information from private presses as to the rates they would charge for such jobs of the standard and quality attained by the Government Central Press. Experience has, however, shown that the charges quoted by some of the private presses in Bombay, which are in a position to undertake work of the nature, standard and quality required by the Government are per job considerably higher than the cost of such job when undertaken by the Government Central Press.

(c) In view of the reply to (a) and (b) above this question does not arise.

REMISSION OF LAND REVENUE

Mr. R. N. Mandlik (Kolaba District): Will the Honourable Minister for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister stated in his last budget speech that Government had decided to write off all the arrears of land revenue in respect of all years except the one that closed at the end of July 1937;

(b) if so, what amount of arrears of land revenue at the end of the year 1935-36 has been remitted by the Government in each taluka of the Kolaba District in the current year;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Honourable the Finance Minister further stated in that speech that Government had decided to sanction a permanent reduction in land revenue in certain cases;

(d) if so, in what areas has the permanent reduction in the land revenue been carried out by Government so far;

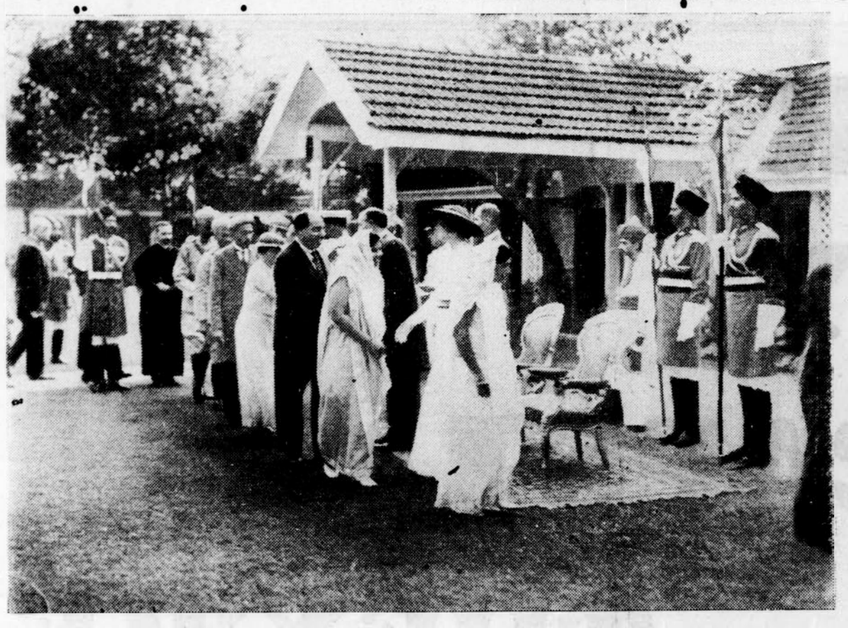
(e) what is the rate and amount of this permanent reduction in each of the several talukas of the three divisions in this Province?

The Honourable Mr. Morarji R. Desai: (a) Yes.

(b) None, as there were no suspended arrears in the district to be remitted.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e) Legislation prescribing the principles of assessment is under the consideration of Government and will be placed before the legislature as soon as possible. The question of permanent reduction of assessment in areas where it is necessary will be considered thereafter.



Invitees arriving for the Government House Garden Party.

EX-DEPORTEE RETURNING TO BOMBAY

Mr. D. M. Pangarkar, Labour leader who was deported from Bombay in 1929, under the Foreigners' Act is returning to Bombay, after his ban having been removed by the Congress Ministry on Thursday the 3rd instant by Flying Ranee at the Bombay Central at about 9-30 a.m.

After his deportation from Bombay Mr. Pangarkar did remarkable work of labour organisation in the Baroda State and organised the grand Kisan March at the time of the last Haripura Congress.

CIVIC RIGHTS FOR INDORE HARIJANS

INDORE, March 2.

His Highness the Maharaja of Indore has issued a proclamation ordering that all State temples be thrown open to Harijans for darsan, that Harijans be permitted to have unrestricted use of all public wells, public places, public restaurants, and public conveyances and that Harijans be allowed to build houses in all areas open to other communities.

The proclamation, among other things, states that the Maharaja Holkar feels that suppression of large section of Hindu community cannot be based on religious sanctions, much less maintained on moral and humanitarian grounds.

This proclamation was issued by the Maharaja just before his departure for Europe

It will be recalled that Mr. Rajbhoj, the Poona Harijan leader visited Indore a few days ago, and discussed with the authorities the question of Harijan temple entry.—A.P.

Mr. Chamberlain announced in the House of Commons that owing to the heavy programme of legislation he saw no prospects of being able to proceed with the Electricity Supply Bill in the present session, but he hoped it would be possible to take the Bill early next session.

NEW GOVERNOR OF C. P.

Mr. H. Bomford Appointed

LUCKNOW, March 2.

Mr. H. Bomford, C.I.E., I.C.S., Junior Member of the Board of Revenue, has been appointed Governor of C.P. in place of Sir Hyde Gowan proceeding on leave owing to illness. Mr. Bomford left this morning by the G. I. P. mail for Nagpur was seen off by a large number of friends and officials.

Mr. C. W. Gwynne, Chief Secretary, U. P. Government, who has proceeded on leave also left by the G. I. P. mail. Mr. Pannalal took over charge of the Chief Secretary this morning.—A.P.

Roshanlal and Ramsahai, the terrorist prisoners, released along with a batch of political prisoners from Lucknow, arrived at Jhansi and left for their village.

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ENTIRE STOCK LADIES WEAR NOW ON
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The Laxative Salines in Sal Hepatica cleanse the intestinal tract and keep the whole digestive system sweet and clean.

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MARCH TUESDAY 1 TO MARCH THURSDAY 31

THE TREASURE HOUSE OF MEDICINAL JEWELS.

In pursuance of the desire of the Public and in order to commemorate the historic event of their Silver Jubilee celebrations, the Pioneer Ayurvedic Pharmacy, of Northern India, so widely known for its valuable Tonics and effective remedies for Diabetes, Pyorrhoea, Piles, Asthma, diseases of women, children, etc., and most of all for its unique cure all Amritdhara, allows, in the month of March 25 per cent. concession on Amritdhara and its compounds (Balm, Ointment, Lotion, etc.,) and

50 PER CENT. CONCESSION

on all medicines and books. The former numbering about 500 and the latter about 5 dozens.

A -CHANCE BUT ONCE

For those, who desire to possess youthful vigour and vitality and for those who value the health and welfare of their family, March offers an admirable opportunity, which is only once a year.

Send for the:— FREE BOOKLET "Manhood Lost and Regained"

and the big Catalogue of Medicines. which would enable you to make your selection yourself.

ANOTHER BIG IDEA

Money deposited in the month of March, enables you to order Medicines from time to time and avail of this concession throughout the year until the deposit exhausts. This means a great deal of saving throughout the year for your own treatment and requirements of your family. Cut out and

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World of Wireless

TELEVISION IN THE CINEMA

Several questions have been asked in the House of Commons concerning the legality of cinemas receiving the B.B.C. television programmes and exhibiting them on the screen. In particular, mention was made of the demonstration given in a Bromley cinema. The P.M.G. in his reply pointed out that, provided the cinemas in question held an ordinary wireless receiving licence, there was nothing to prevent their receiving the television programmes so far as the Wireless Telegraphy Acts were concerned, but he intimated that this did not mean that they were permitted to infringe copyright.

In reply to another question the P.M.G. said that the possible use by cinemas of B.B.C. television programmes did not have any immediate bearing on the contemplated supplementary grant to the B.B.C., which was for the purpose of covering television broadcasts during the current year.

The P.M.G. also dealt with a question regarding the remuneration of the B.B.C. Governors during the years 1936 and 1937. In the former year, under the original charter at the B.B.C., the amounts due were £3,000 Chairman, £1,000 to each Vice-chairman, and £700 to each of the three other governors. In 1937, under the new charter, the Chairman and Vice-chairman received the same amount, but each of the other Governors, including two extra ones, received £1,000.

Madame Tussaud's On Radio

Nobody can really claim to have seen the sights of London until he has visited Madame Tussaud's, the collection of wax effigies of the notable and the notorious which, for the last hundred years, has offered its visitors amusement and instruction, with a dash of the blood-curdling. H. L. Morrow has devised and will produce a programe tracing the history of this famous collection, which Daventry listeners will hear in the near future. It includes a foreword by Louis Tussaud, the great-grandson of the foundress.

The Exhibition was settled permanently in Baker Street in 1835; transferred to the Marylebone Road in 1884, and in 1925 was gutted by a fire which provided a free spectacle undreamed of by its founders. By 1928, however, it was open again, and fresh streams of visitors were exchanging stares with waxen sovereigns and statesmen, or paying a flesh-creeping visit to the effigies of criminals and the authentic instruments of torture in the 'Chamber of Horrors.'

Transmission 2, March 7, 11-45 a.m. G.M.T.

Transmission 3, February 22, 2-40 p.m. G.M.T.

SUCCESS OF S.O.S. BROADCASTS

Over 50 Per Cent. Answered In 1937

Through the willing co-operation of listeners, more than half the total of 1,213 S O S and Police Messages broadcast from all BBC Home Transmitters during 1937 were successful; the percentage was actually 50.79.

The biggest of the four general sections into which these broadcasts are divided was again that for relatives of persons dangerously ill, and of the 823 broadcasts of this kind, 472 (or 57.36 per cent.) are known to have been successful; the result of 66 of these S O S's it has not been possible to ascertain. The significance of so large a proportion of successes is emphasised by the fact that these broadcasts are made only when all other means of communication have failed.

Of the 318 appeals for witnesses of accidents, 121 (38.05 per cent.) were answered. Six of the 26 broadcast messages designed to assist the police in the investigation of crime are known to have been successful, a percentage of 23.08. Of the 46 "special" Police Messages, 17 (36.96 per cent.) met with success. Analysis of the results in the Crime and "Special" sections may appear to show an unduly high percentage of failure, but it must be remembered that, in helping to trace either criminals or missing drugs, the co-operation of the BBC with the police authorities is only part, though an important one, of the general investigation and it is not easily possible to assess in any particular case what success was due to the broadcast.

"THE WAY OF PEACE"

In the ninth talk of the BBC's series 'The Way of Peace,' the Hon. Harold Nicolson, C.M.G., M.P., will discuss 'The Balance of Power' with Sir Alfred Zimmern. Mr. Nicolson brings to the subject a wide knowledge of British foreign policy in Europe, gained during nearly a quarter of a century in the Diplomatic Service. After his resignation from the Foreign Office in 1929, he entered journalism, and also accompanied the De la Warr educational commission to East Africa in 1937.

Transmission 7, March 14, 7-30 a.m. G.M.T.

German Wireless Licences

According to a recent statement by the German Post Office authorities, there were 8,595, 121 licensed listeners in the country on November 1st. A push is being made to reach the nine-million mark by January 1st, 1938.

WORLD RADIO CONVENTION

From April 4th to the 14th there is being held at Sydney, N.S.W., a World Radio Convention at which several prominent personalities have promised to attend. Among these are Mr. David Sarnoff, the President of R.C.A., and Marchesa Marconi. It is highly probable that Sir Noel Asbridge will also be present, as well as several leading radio engineers from Holland. It is hoped to arrange for the first session of the Convention to be declared open by a member of the Royal Family speaking by wireless telephone from England. Intending visitors will be interested to know that the convention is being held during the final part of Australia's 150 years celebration.

A WORLD CONCERT BROADCAST FROM AUSTRALIA

The fourth concert in the world series organised by the "Union Internationale de Radiodiffusion" is to be broadcast from Australia on March 6, and will be heard in Transmission 3 from Daventry. This will be the first concert in the series to be held within the Empire, the previous ones having been broadcast from the U. S. A., the Argentine, and the Dutch East Indies.

The programme includes not only music by modern Australian composers, but also some items that will recall the days before the first white settlers arrived. Listeners will hear, for example, Australian bird calls, a recording of an aboriginal corroboree, and a collection of aboriginal songs. The modern Australian composers whose works will be represented are William James, Roy Agnew, and Percy Grainger, and the soloists will include Clement Williams and Gladys Moncrieff. The two songs by William James, who is musical director of the Australian Broadcasting Commission, will be sung by a male voice choir and a chorus, and Roy Agnew is to play two of his own piano compositions. The Grainger work will be 'The Gum Suckers' March,' played by a full symphony orchestra.

Transmission 3, March 6, 4 p.m. G.M.T.

Radio For Police Patrolmen

Following a number of experiments the police authorities of the District of Columbia have decided to equip the entire patrol of fifty motor cycles attached to the Metropolitan Police Force with radio receivers. The equipment will consist of a superhet receiver and power-supply unit—operated from the motor-cycle accumulator. The two units are rubber mounted in waterproof steel boxes carried astride the rear wheel of the cycle. The loud-speaker is fitted upon the handlebars of the machine and is arranged so that the sound is projected towards the rider.

Radio Aids Farm Workers

According to a recent report from Kansas, U.S.A. the tractors used on some of the farms are being equipped with receiving sets. We can imagine the farm hands out West ploughing the lonely furrows to the soothing strains of "the Long, Long Trail," and similar melodies.

(Continued from Col. 5)

whole campaign should be based on the support of those who are willing to struggle for the maintenance of democracy and for a positive peace policy.

At the same time, Sir Kingsley Wood, one of the two intimate advisers of Mr Chamberlain, has already warned the Cabinet of a 'People's Front' in this country on Sunday afternoon. He informed Mr Chamberlain that he had information of negotiations in progress between Mr. Eden, Mr. Elliott, Mr. Lloyd George, Lord Cecil and certain representatives of the Labour Party. Sir Kingsley gave it as his opinion that something like a "People's Front" is in process of formation, and made the significant admission that a Front of this type, if it were formed, would render the position of the National Government absolutely hopeless. The Ipswich result was referred to as an example of what the unity of the anti-National Government forces can achieve.

Vernacular As Medium Of University Education

Reddy Commends Example Of Osmania University

HYDERABAD (Dn.), March 1.

"I expect Hyderabad to be firm in promoting University education in all its departments. It seems to me that to all educationalists it is a matter of deepest gratification that the Osmania University which struck an independent line of its own and added a new note of impressive grandeur to our system of University education has been a success in which not merely Hyderabad but the entire country could take legitimate pride. The chief credit for the organisation of the University along the lines of courageous originality belongs, if I may recall historical facts within my personal knowledge, to my Right Hon'ble friend, Sir Akbar Hydari," observed Mr. C. R. Reddy, vice-Chancellor of the Andhra University addressing the annual convocation of the Osmania University, this evening.

He added that the most useful work was being done by the Translation Department of the University, which Sir H. Hydari had instituted made him (Reddy) feel that whatever was possible in Urdu to-day, would be equally possible in Hindi, Telugu and every other language to-morrow. Therefore, the Osmania was not making a local but an All-India contribution of the highest value to our culture. He had no doubt that this originality of outlook, breeding faith and confidence in the future of Indian languages and culture, were actuating the various departments organised here and that research and creative activities would consequently find a memorable illustration.

WOMEN'S NEEDS NEGLECTED

Proceeding Mr. Reddy laid a particular emphasis on what he described as one of the defects of Indian administration generally, namely women's progress and women's needs which, he said, had not yet received due attention whether in general or special spheres. In this connection, he recommended the organisation of a special department for these purposes.

INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE

Continuing Mr. Reddy said "I beg to congratulate the sovereign, Government and the dominions on the success achieved by the University. A band of young, accomplished and enthusiastic teachers representing different faculties are a team which the greatest educationist in India would be proud to captain. The researches accomplished and going on and the investigations in these critical and applied field of science including Zoology, Physics, Chemistry, Engineering and Mechanics augur not merely an All-India but an international future for the Osmania. To be the first to recognise an Indian language as a fit medium for University culture and to have made an University founded on that principle the centre of modern research, these are accomplishments for which India must be eternally grateful to the dominions."

Addressing the graduates Mr. Reddi exhorted them to pay proper respect to their elders, for "life's sterner trials are ahead of you, and they cannot be faced without a course of apprenticeship in the school of experience and under persons of ripe wisdom. It is not enough in the words of a famous writer that you have gone through college, it is more to the purpose if college had been through you."

"CHANGE SLOWLY."

He referred to the strike fever which seemed to have seized some students in British India and hoped that guidance by teachers and parents here would not suffer such impairment.

"A sense of modesty is a truer sign of profoundity than assertiveness and dogmatism. Those who grow from within as a result of their felt needs, experience and struggles, change slowlier than imitators of foreign fashions and latest developments in Europe.—A.P.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

foreign policy is dictated by Rome and Berlin, though Mr. Chamberlain attempted solemnly to deny that his Government had been acting under threats.

Mussolini's Ultimatum?

It is now known that late on the afternoon of Thursday last (February 17), the telephone rang in the Prime Minister's office at No. 10 Downing-street. On the other end of the telephone was Mr. Vladimir Poliakoff, who is a Tzarist emigre in England. He was at one time Diplomatic Correspondent of the "Times" and is at present the Diplomatic Correspondent of Lord Rothermere's "Evening News," which is an ardent supporter of Mussolini and Hitler. Mr. Poliakoff has for many years maintained the very closest relations with the Italian Government. It was he who saw Mussolini on the eve of the Abyssinian War and delivered Mussolini's threats to the British and French representatives then meeting in Paris. He is also a great friend of Count Grandi, the Italian Ambassador in London. But his relations with the British Foreign Office and Mr. Eden in particular were extremely bad. It was this Russian emigre who was chosen on Thursday last to communicate with Downing Street. I have it on a very good authority that the gist of his conversation with Mr. Chamberlain was that unless the British Government by midnight of Friday (February 18) definitely decided to proceed with negotiations on Mussolini's terms Mussolini would break off all negotiations and would throw his whole weight into an Italian-German-Japanese war drive against the democracies. It was in fact an ultimatum delivered direct to Downing-street and thus short-circuiting the British Foreign Office.

On Friday (February 18) morning the Foreign Office tried and failed to get in touch with Count Grandi. The Foreign Office was told that the Count was busy, "out for a walk." Then Mr. Chamberlain sent a message to him direct from Downing-street with the result that the Italian Ambassador, having circumvented Mr. Eden, paid a prompt visit to Downing-street. Under the threat delivered the night before, the negotiations began. Mr. Eden protested; the emergency week-end Cabinet meetings were summoned and Mr. Eden resigned. There is also a report in one of the newspapers that after Mr. Eden's resignation on Sunday night Mr. Chamberlain sent for the representatives of the "Times" and the "Daily Telegraph" and told them that they should back up the Prime Minister's policy against Mr Eden's "because the attitude of Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini was so menacing that there was absolutely nothing else for Britain to do." This report has its confirmation in Monday's newspapers—the Tory press on Monday supported Mr. Chamberlain wholeheartedly.

A People's Front?

After last night's debate on the Government's foreign policy, it has become increasing clear to the British public that the British Government has finally decided to abandon the League of Nations. The Labour Party Executive has, therefore summoned a meeting for this afternoon. It appears that the Party will challenge the Government to an immediate General election. In 1935 the National Government leaders including Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare, gave a solemn promise to the nation that the League of Nations would remain the keystone of its foreign policy and that the National Government would continue to do all in its power to uphold the Covenant and to maintain and increase the efficiency of the League. Since the Prime Minister has reversed that policy Labour suggests that on account of that renunciation. Parliament should be dissolved, and the electors given the opportunity of endorsing or rejecting the change. There are signs that the Labour Movement, backed up by the ever vigilant and energetic Communist, is in a position to organise a stern opposition to the National Government. It is suggested that without a moments delay the Labour Movement should organise a great People's Campaign for the reversal of this policy and the removal of this Government. The

(Continued in Col 3)

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It is tactless to ask. But if your figure is an embarrassment, you may be sure it is slowly undermining your health. Heart trouble is frequently traced to excess of fat.
The sooner you get rid of adipose the better. But do not be rash, paying an enormous price for a slim figure. Dieting, chemicals, drugs, and teas frequently prove ruinous; they do not go to the root of the trouble, viz., the imperfect working of the glands. Redusa* is perhaps the first remedy to do so. Sold in the form of tablets, Redusa* dissolves 14 lbs. of superfluous fat in less than 14 days. It is a scientific preparation, safe and reliable. It has had a wonderful career in Europe and America; its testimonials bear witness. *At good stores and chemists'.
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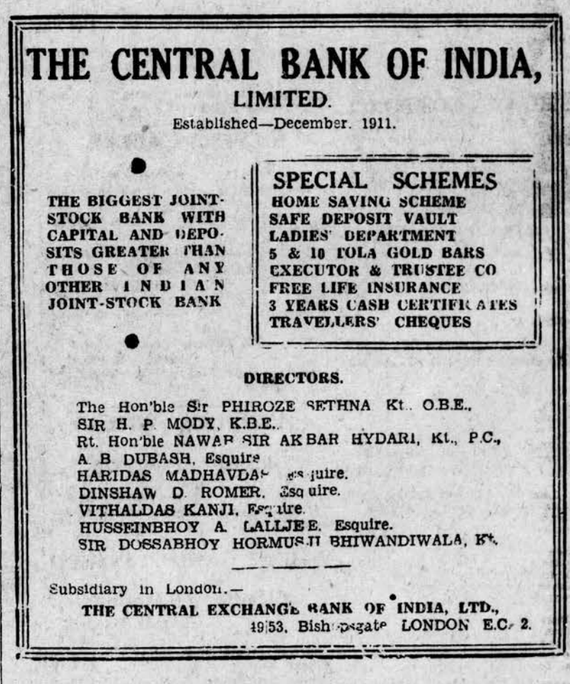
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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON EIGHT POINTS UP

Better Feeling In Sterling Dollar

FRANC SHOWS EASY TENDENCY

Downward Trend In Wheat

BOMBAY, March 2.

NEW YORK COTTON.

Market was quiet and inactive on reports of increased hedging. Spot interests were moderate buyers.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

Sterling Dollar opened steady. Later a slightly better feeling was noticeable. Franc opened easy and thereafter ruled weak.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT.

Market remained steady with small advances later the absence of interest in [illegible]

CHICAGO WHEAT.

Opened quiet. Prices later eased on liquidation induced by weaker outside advices.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MAY 1938

New York, March 2.

Previous closing	9.10
To-day's opening	9.07
Difference	—.03
To-day's closing	9.18
Difference	+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MAY 1938

Liverpool, March 2.

Previous closing	5.10
To-day's opening	5.08
Difference	—.02
To-day's closing	5.07
Difference	—.03

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 178-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, March 2.

New York cotton market was quiet and inactive on reports of increased hedging. Spot interests were moderate buyers.

Session opened with May at 9.07 i.e. three points lower than previous closing prices later improved at little on some covering May touching 9.09.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, March 2.

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (9.17/9.16) 9.07/9.07
May (9.22/9.21) 9.14/9.13
July (9.27/9.27) 9.23/9.23

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, March 2.

January (5.04) 4.97
March (5.13) 5.06
January (7.09) 7.11
March (7.23) 7.15

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 2.

Cotton declined on hedging liquidation and bear selling later reacted on buying on differences closed easy Broach April May at Rs. 175/10

LONDON MARKETS

London, March 2.

The rates at 2-30 p.m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-0 1/4) 1-0 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-6 1/2) 1-6 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 3/4) 1-1 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2

JUTE

First marks C.I.F. Continent New Crop (18 3/4 paid sellers) 18 1/2 paid sellers
Dundee March (£20 3/4) £20 3/4
Lightning March (£19 3/4) £19 3/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/8 buyers, 7 1/8 buyers
Forward July September (7 5/16 paid buyers) 7 3/8 paid sellers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay March April (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta March (£14 7/16 sellers) £14 3/8 sellers
Linseed La Plata March (£12 9/16 sellers) £12 9/16 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal April (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, March 2.

Liverpool wheat market opened May 88 3/4 July 87 3/8 market remained steady with small advance in reponse to overnight advices later the absence of interest in actuals caused some dullness the market backing and filling narrowly according to orders.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, March 2.

Chicago wheat market opened quiet May 0.93 1/4. Prices later eased on liquidation induced by weaker Liverpool advices May touched 0.93 1/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

New York, March 2.

Previous closing	5.01 3/4
To-day's opening	5.01 11/16
To-day's closing	5.01 11/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, March 2.

Previous closing	5.01.77
To-day's opening	5.01.75
To-day's closing	5.01.77

FRANC RATE

London, March 2.

Previous closing	153.75
To-day's opening	153.68
To-day's closing	153.93

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, March 2.

London exchanges opened steady with sterling dollar quoted at 5.01.75 and eased to 5.01.18 later however there was some better feeling and the rate advanced to 5.01.62.

Franc opened 153.68 and declined to 154.12.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-1 1/8) 1-1 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.595) 11.636
New York on Bombay (37.92) 37.89
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 1/2
London on Milan (92.40) 95.35
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16
London on Kobe (1-1 31/32) 1-1 31/32

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent
4 months (9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent) 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
6 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 5/8 per cent

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£185 3/4 buyers £186 sellers. Barely steady) £186 1/2 buyers £186 5/8 sellers Steady.
Lead (£15 3/8 buyers £15 7/16 sellers. Steady) £15 5/16 buyers £15 3/8 sellers. Steady.
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £44 1/2) £44 to £44 3/4

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, March 2.

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Featureless. Small business market steady."

LONDON SILVER

London, March 2.

Spot	(20 1/16d.) 20 1/16d
Forward	(19 7/8d) 19 13/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, March 2.

London Gold Fine per ounce (£6-19-9 1/2) £6-19-10

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, March 2.

Liverpool wheat market closed to-day at 89 1/4

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, March 2.

Rs a p

10 p.m. quotations—	
Wheat May	4 9 9
Wheat September	4 10 0
Linseed May	7 12 9
Linseed September	7 15 3

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, March 2.

Rs a p.

6 p.m. quotations:—	
Silver ready	50 15 0
Silver Fagan	50 15 6
Silver Chaitra	51 0 6
Gold ready	34 8 3
Gold Fagan	34 8 3
Gold Chaitra	34 7 6
Sovereign	22 6 9

BROWN GOLC LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds Association.)

Bombay, March 2.

Rs a p

Rates at 11 a.m.	7 12 6
Rates at 12 noon	7 12 6
Rates at 3 p.m.	7 12 9
Rates at 5 p.m.	7 12 6

3½ P C. GOVT PAPER

Sharp Decline

Bombay, March 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Government paper closed finally at Rs. 98-7-0.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, March 2.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £92 1/8 Ex Dividend.

INDIAN LOANS

London March 2.

3 per cent Indian (£99) £99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 3/4) £113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-68 (£117) £116 3/4
4 per cent Indian [illegible] £109
3 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£104) £104

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 2.

London Stock Exchange remained quiet but steady Giltedged securities were rather quiet three and a half per cent was quoted at 92 ex-dividend.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£108 3/4) £108 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77 3/4) £77
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/2) £102
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 1/2) £106 1/2
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114 3/4) £114 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/4) £103
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 7/8) £110 7/8

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (14-7 1/2) 14-7 1/2
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58 1/8) 57 7/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 3/4) dol 4 3/4
Elec. Music Industry (13-9) 13-9
Pinchin Johnson (35) 35
Imperial Chemical (30-7 1/2) 29-9
Woolsworth New Ordinary (64-7 1/2) 64-7 1/2
San Paulo 193[illegible] (£39 1/2) £39
Dunlop Rubber (32-1 1/2) 32-1 1/2
Unilever Ordinary (38) 38
Ford Motors (21-6) 21-6
7 per cent Coffee Realisation
Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£65 1/2) £66 1/8
British American Tobacco Ordinary (£107 1/2, £106 7/8
Carreas 'A' (£7 1/4) £7 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (143-9) 143-9
P and O S N Company Deferred (21) 21
Distillers (100) 100
Bradfords Dyers (4-3) 4-3
British Celanese (4-3) 4-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (38-9) 38-9
Courtaulds Ordinary (40-6) 39-10 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (5-4 1/2) 5-4 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (24) 24
Inter Nickels (dol 50 1/2) dol 51 1/8
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (42-6) 42-6
Tata Steel Debenture (£104) £104

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (20) 20
Donaro Tea (40) 41-3
Empire of India (30) 29-3

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-9) 26-9
Gula Kelampong (27-6) 27-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (25-9) 25-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (£8 1/2) £8 1/2

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (46-10 1/2) 45-7 1/2
Burma Corporation (10-4 1/2) 10-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17 1/2) £17 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (59-4 1/2) 59-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 3/4) £15 3/4
Associated Portland Cement (85-9) 85-9
Trinidad Leaseholds (97-6) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (28-9) 28-9
Union Corporation (£8 3/8) £8 3/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (27-6) 27-6
Anglo Iranian (80-7 1/2) 80
Burma Oil (110-7 1/2) 110
Mexican Eagle (8-9) 7-6
Shell Transport (91-10 1/2) 91-10 1/2
Royal Dutch (40) 40

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, March 2.

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 55) dol 55 3/8
General Motors (dol 34 7/8) dol 35 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 5/8) dol 33 3/4
Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LINSEED OIL

London, March 2.

Linseed oil London per cwt naked March sellers 27/6
Linseed oil London per cwt naked May August sellers 27/6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Idle And Featureless

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON March 2.

The Stock Exchange was idle and featureless, apart from activity in Mexican Eagles which slumped, following the Mexican Supreme Court's rejection of the Companies' appeal against last year's arbitration award and later partially recovered.

Among the commodities copper was weak in the absence of consumer demand. On foreign exchanges, French Franc opened weak and later rallied under the influence of control.

Wall Street was quietly steady.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

Jutes Rule Dull

CALCUTTA, March 2.

Jutes ruled dull and were neglected. Business was on a limited scale. Coals: [illegible] conditions prevailed [illegible] neglected. Miscellaneous: Indian Iron and Other speculative issues kept steady at their last levels, while other industrials were more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three per cent Government paper 89/14 small lot; three and a half per cent G. P. 98/13; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/5 five per cent loan 1945/55 119/2 small lot.

Banks:—Reserve Bank 117/12.

Railways:—Ahmadpur Katwa 88; Burdwan Cutwa 88; Katakhal Lalabazar 88; Mymensingh Bhairabbazar guaranteed 98/8 ex div; Shahdara (Delhi) Shaharanpur 146.

Cotton:—Kesoram cotton 6/9.

Coals:—Bhalgora 4/1; Burrakur 14/2, Deoli 6/12; Equitable 36/8; Govindpore 2/6; Mundulpoor 7/11; North Damuda 6/14; Nazira 7/14; New Beerbhoom 18/6; Parasea 1/3; Union 19/4.

Jutes:—Craig annas 12; Howrah 45; Kamarhatty 445 ex div; Megna 21/6; Nudea 37; Standard 231 small lot; Waverley 1/3.

Miscellaneous:—Burma Corporation 6/12 ex div; Consolidated tin 5/5; Indian copper 2/6; Rhodesia copper 1/13; Dalmia cement defd 2/11; U.P. electric 173; Braithwaite and Co. 6; Indian Galvanizing 21/4; Indian iron 27/13; Kumardhubi Engineering 2; National iron 4/3; Steel Corporation ordy 6 small lot; do pref 76 small lot; Hooghly flour 9/12; Himalaya Assurance annas 15; Associated Hotel ordy 3; British India Corporation ordy 3/10; Calcutta Safe Deposit 5/8; Dunlop rubber ordy 13; do first pref 124; Rohtas Industries ordy 20/8; India National Airway ordy 4/14; Spences Hotel 3/10; Walford Transport 1/6; Orient paper 5/12; Titaghur paper b ordy 14/8 small odd lot; Midnapore Zemindary 77/8; Carew and Co. 12/8 small lot; Cawnpore 17; South Behar 18/8.

Teas:—Banarhat pref 135/8; Bishnauth 22/12; Borpukhri 9/4; Eastern Cachar 9/10; Hansqua 10; Patrakola 895.—A.P.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, March 1

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Power and Light Pfd 5 per cent A	28
Amr Forn Power Com	4
Amr Forn Power Gold D 5 per cent	56
Amr Forn Power Pfd 7 per cent	24
Electric Bond Common	8
American Tel and Tel	137 1/4
Western Union Telg	26 1/4
Canadian Pacific Rly	7
Great North Pfd Rly	24
New York Central Rly	18 3/4
Southern Pacific Rly	19
United Aircraft	25
Gillette 5 per cent Pfd	60
Schanley 5 1/2 per cent Pfd	84
Bethelehem Steel	59
National Steel	58
United S Steel	55 7/8
United S Smelting	68
Anaconda Copper Mining	33 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	X 51 1/2
Chrysler Motors	54
General Motors	35 1/2
Gneral Electric	40 1/2
Douglas Aircraft	41
Union Carbide	79 1/4
Consolidated Oil	9 5/8
Socony Oil	15 1/4
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	26
Sun Life of Canada	430
Aviation Corp	4
Canadian Nat Rly 4 1/2 per cent 1956	115 1/2

Plymouth Oil Co., dol 20; earned dol 85 in 1937. Sun Life of Canada has declared a dividend of dol 3.75 ex dividend on March 15th. Market rallied more hopefully. Turnover 530,000 shares. Our New York friends recommend purchases of Anaconda Kennecott and Phelpsdodge copper shares, and General Electric., Allischalmers, Bethlehem Steel, Youngstown Sheet, General Motors, Chrysler, Dupont, Union Carbide. But at the moment they do not favour purchases of Oils, Rails and Utilities.

COMMUNIST PARTY OF INDIA

Campaign For Its Legalisation

Messrs. Jai Prakash Narain and P. C. Joshi write:—

On 20th March 1929, British Imperialism arrested 32 militant trade unionists and national workers and launched the famous Meerut Communist Conspiracy Case.

After the conclusion of the Meerut case the Communist Party of India was declared illegal by a notification of the Government of India in July 1934, and a further intensified repression of the Communists began.

To-day the Congress Ministers are in office and the civil liberties of the people are being extended. The demand for the enjoyment of democratic rights is growing.

Communist Parties are legal in all civilised countries. There is no reason why the Communist Party should not be legal in India.

20th March, the anniversary of the Meerut arrests is approaching. There could be more opportune day for us to demand the legalisation of the Communist Party. Throughout the country, in every town and hamlet we must hold meetings and bring out demonstrations for the legalisation of the Communist Party.

20th March this year must see the inauguration of a serious mass campaign for the legalisation of the Communist Party. To make this All-India Day really successful the active co-operation of all organisations which stand for the civil liberties of our people must be sought, and we must make a real united demand that those who believe in Communist ideology must have the right to function legally and organise the Communist Party openly.

FOREIGN TRADE OF KARACHI

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28.

The total value of the foreign import trade of the port of Karachi (including trade with Burma) for January, 1938, amounted to Rs 1.26 crores a decrease of Rs. 19 lakhs and that of the export trade to Rs 1.23 crores, a decrease of Rs. 2.6o crores, as compared with the figures for January, 1937. The progressive totals for the ten months ending January, 1938, show an increase of Rs. 4. 2 crores or 31 per cent. under imports, and Rs. 1.63 crores or 1[illegible] per cent under exports.

The increase under oils occurred in receipts of fuel oils from Iran, of Kerosene from Burma and of petrol from Burma and Iran. The total value of imports of cotton manufactures did not show any marked variation. As regards the different descriptions imported, arrival of grey goods declined from 3 1/2 million yards, valued at Rs. 5 lakhs to 3/4 million yards, valued at Rs. 1.33 lakhs, but those of white goods advanced from 7 1/2 million yards, valued at Rs. 14 lakhs to 8 million yards valued at Rs. 15 lakhs in January, 1938.

EXPORTS

[illegible] goods which were 3.4 million yards, valued at Rs. 10 lakh showed an increase of 3/4 million yards, valued at Rs. 2.35 lakhs, compared with figures for Jan., 1937. The total imports of cotton piece-goods during the ten months ending January 1938, amounted to 162 million yards, valued at Rs. 3.15 crores showing an increase of 4 per cent. is quantity and 19 per cent in value, as compared with the corresponding period in the previous year.

The share of the United Kingdom in the total imports of cotton piece-goods during the first ten months of the current official year, was 106 1/4 million yards, valued at Rs. 2.13 crores, an increase of 5 per cent. in quantity and 18 per cent. in value, while that of Japan was 51 1/4 million yards value at Rs. 83 lakhs. a decrease of 1/4 million yards in quantity but in an increase of 11 lakhs in value, as compared with the corresponding period of 1936-37. Reduced arrivals of sugar from Java, which sent 400 tons as against 800 tons in January 1937, accounted for the decline in imports of sugar. The increase under machinery was in the import of cement making machinery from Germany and Sweden, of sewing and knitting machines and parts thereo from Germany and of mining and oil crushing machinery from the United States of America. Imports of metals increased as a result of large arrivals of yellow metal for sheathing from Germany, tin plates from the United Kingdom and steel bars and beams, channels, pillars, girders and bridgework from Belgium and the United Kingdom.

COTTON SHIPMENTS

The heavy fall under cotton was most noticeable in shipments to Japan; exports to the United Kingdom, Germany, Belgium, France, the Netherlands and Italy also recorded a decline, but those to the United States of America showed an improvement. The total quantity of cotton exported during the ten months ending January, 1938, was 170,594 tons (955,326 bales) as against 209,826 (1,175,022 bales) in the corresponding period of the official year 1936-37.

The decline under raw wool occurred shipments to the United Kingdom and the United States of America. Exports of rapeseed decreased chiefly as the result of reduced purchased by the United Kingdom and France, which took 1,025 tons and 225 tons respectively as against 7,748 tons and 1,150 tons respectively in Jan. 1937.

Of the total quantity of wheat exported during the month of January, 1938, Germany had shipped to her 3,750 tons, Burma 513 tons, United Kingdom 250 tons, while 3,750 tons were sent "for orders" to Germany. The total quantity of wheat shipped during the ten months ending January 1938, was 420,443 tons, as against 213,663 tons during the same period last year. Reduced shipments to Anglo-Egyptian Soudan, Burma, Ceylon and Arabia and also Aden, accounted for the decline of exports of wheat flour.

The decrease of about Rs. 2 lakhs in shipments of raw hides and skins during the month under report was due mainly to smaller taking of cow hides by Germany and of sheep skins by the United Kingdom and Sweden.—United Press.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, March 2.

S S Nyg. s.s. Jalavijaya of 2297 reg tons Capt F De Chatmont arrived from Rangoon via Galle Colombo Alleppey Cochin Calicut and Tellagra with rice and general cargo.

* Ang Ir Oil Tanker M/S British Aviator of 4135 reg tons Capt J Leitch arrived from Abadan with cargo of fuel oil.

Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons arrived from Shanghai via Hong kong Manila Singapore and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 2-3-38.

S S British Aviator (Ang Ir Oil) for Abadan

S S Rajputana (MM) for Europe and American ports via Aden and London

S S London Maru (OSK) for China Japan Ports via Penang.

SAILED

Ralli Bros s.s. Eskdene of 2281 reg tons Capt E Niblett sailed for Port Said (for orders) with local cargo

S S Nyg. s.s. El Madina of 1628 reg tons Capt J Evans sailed for Aden and Marseilles.

N Y K s.s. Tango Maru of 4215 reg tons Capt S Otabe sailed for Karachi via Cutch Kundla and Cutch Mandvi with passengers and same bottom cargo.

L Triestino s.s. Mote Piana of 3715 reg tons Capt G Gerolimich sailed for Saigon via Singapore with same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Bamora of 1870 reg tons Capt J L Durkee sailed for Basra via Veraval Kathiawar Coast Ports Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

J Finlay s.s. City of Leicester of 1984 reg tons Capt J B Mclarn sailed for Verawal Karachi Marmagoa Mangalore Cochin and Calicut with local and same bottom cargo

S S Nyg. s.s. Jalayjoti of 2698 reg tons Capt J H Connor sailed for Karachi with same bottom cargo

L Triestino s.s. Victoria of 7145 reg tons Capt P Capurro sailed for Genoa via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

B I S N s.s. Tairea of 3756 reg tons Capt S K Baird sailed for Durban via Porebunder and East and South African Ports with passengers and local cargo.

S S Nyg. s.s. Jalayamuna of 3080 reg tons Capt P L Matches sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, March 2.

1 Monte Piana 3715 Saigon 2-3 L Triestino
3 Bhutan 2912 Kobe 3-3 M M
5 Eskdene 2281 U Kingdom 2-3, Ralli Bros.
6 City of Venice 5492 Karachi 6-3 K Nixon.
9 Clan Alpine 3390 Navlakhi 3-3 J Finlay
12 Rauenfels 5207 Karachi 8-3 L Edwards
14 Tairea 3756 Durban 2-3 M M

Victoria Dock

2 Jalayamuna 3080 Bassein 3-3 Scindia S N
3 Bamora 1870 P Gulf 2-3 M M
4 Varela 1926 Busra 3-3 M M
9 Alipore 3241 Japan 5-3 M M
10/11 C/o Licester 1994 Cochin 3-3 J Finlay
12/13 Chyebassa 4022 Calcutta 3-3 M M

Prince's Dock

A Jalavijaya 2297 Bhavnagar 3-3 S S N
B El Madina 1622 Jeddah 2-3 S S N
C/R Ranee 3143 Calcutta 6-3 T Morrison
F Rizwani 3306 Jeddah 2-3 T Morrison
G Janaki 530 M Coast 3-3 Malabar Steamship.

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N
Viceroy of India 31-3-38 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Britannia 7-3-38 Anchor Line

FROM HAMBURG

Goldenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards
Aagtekerk 20-3-38 L Edwards

FROM GOTHENBURG

Japan 8-3-38 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres. Adams 17-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Monroe 3-3-38 F F Campbell
City of Sydney 5-3-38 F F Campbell
Steel Ranger 1-3-38 M M

FROM TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Rynyo Maru 30-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 11-3-38 O S Kaisha
Belgium Maru 5-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Naples Maru 26-3-38 O S Kaisha
Conte Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino
Nagato Maru 17-3-38 N Y Kaisha

FROM BASRA

Barela 3-3-38 M M
Paolina 5-3-38 L Triestino
Vasna 5-3-38 M M
Hoegh Transporter 7-3-38 Turkhart Bros

FROM SYDNEY

Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Takliwa 19-3-38 M M
Gogra 3-3-38 M M
Karanja 5-3-38 M M

FROM RANGOON

Golconda 6-3-38 M M
Jalaputra 7-3-3 Scindia S N

FROM JEDDAH

Rahmani 4-3-38 T Morrison

FROM KARACHI

Vita 10-3-38 M M
Manela 8-3-38 M M

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Rajputana 3-3-38 P and O S N
Stratheden 12-3-38 P and O
Manela 15-3-38 M M
Ranchi 19-3-38 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

Britannia 18-3-38 Anchor Line

California 31-3-38 Anchor Line
City of Berares 4-3-38 K Nixon
Cit. of Venice 21-3-38 J Finlay

FOR NEW YORK

[illegible] 4-3-38 F F Campbell
Pres Adams 18-3-38 F F Campbell

FOR HAMBURG

Braunfels M F L Edwards

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Verde 15-3-38 L Triestino
Paolina 8-3-38 L Triestino

FOR GENOA

Citta Biancamano 31-3-38 L Triestino

FOR JAPAN

Nagato Maru 5-4-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Rosso 16-3-38 L Triestino
Tango Maru 15-3-38 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 3-3-38 M M
Belgium Maru 14-3-38 O S Kaisha
Himalaya Maru 28-3-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 29-3-38 L Triestino
Conte Maru 10-3-38 O S Kaisha

FOR JEDDAH

Rizwani 3-3-38 T Morrison

FOR SYDNEY

Strathaird 10-3-38 P and O S N
Mooltan 24-3-38 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Barala 3-3-38 M M
Varela 10-3-38 M M

FOR DURBAN

Gadgay 16-3-38 M M
Takliwa 30-3-38 M M

FOR CALCUTTA

Ranee 6-3-38 T Morrison
Rahmani 4-3-38 T M

FOR KARACHI

Vita 5-3-38 M M
City of Venice 6-3-38 K Nixon
Rauenfels 8-3-38 L Edwards

B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES

S S Reichenfels 26-2-38
S S Chyebassa 28-2-38
S S Tango Maru 1-3-38
S S Sonawati 1-3-38
S S C/o Tricester 1-3-38
S S Conte Biancamano (boats) 1-3-38

EXPORTS.

S S Rajputana for London: 34 bales animal skins D Abraham; 31 bales animal skins K Lalbhai; 8 bales animal skins Bombay Co; 7 bales animal skins M R Shaffi; 7 bales animal skins A K A Rasool; 221 bales animal skins Grindlay 1403 bags groundnut kernel K M Nathoo; 128 bags groundnut seed G Bhamji; 700 bags groundnut oil cakes F H Kasam; 155 bags kang grain K Devji; 26 bags gum karaya U Mavji; 54 bags gum karaya N Mulji; 26 bales woollen carpets M M; 36 bags soap stone D Abraham; 12 cases chrome box sides D Abraham; 45 bags henna powder D Abraham; 60 bags henna powder and leaves M M 69 cases bristles B P and Hajley; 88 cases bristles D Abraham; 40 cases bristle. Cox and Gings; 247 bags mustardseed Volkart Bros; 380 bags groundnut seeds R Ratilal; 4740 bags linseed Cotton Agents; 25 bales hungs raw K Trikamji; 612 bags linseed oil cakes F Shariffbhai

For Thelassionica: 100 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton.

C/o Venice for Liverpool: 12 bales Indian wool raw Anglo Siam; 80 bales Indian wool raw Eastern Wool Ldg; 33 bales Indian wool raw K Lalbhai; 13 bales goat hair K Lalbhai; 165 bales cotton twist waste L O Vora; 1333 bags groundnut oil cakes Cotton Agents; 585 bags groundnut oil cakes T Popatbhai; 67 bags groundnut seed R Ratilal.

For Marseilles: 400 bags myrabollams C Jivanlal.

For Glasgow: 3555 bags linseed Cotton Agents; 69 bags kardi seed R Ratilal.

S S Rauenfels for Rotterdom: 2000 bags groundnut oil cakes A Oomerbhoy.

For Antwerp: 2000 bags copra oil cakes A Oomerbhoy; 590 bags linseed L Dreyfus; 2800 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

For Hamburg: 1200 bags myrabollam P Mathradas.

S S London Maru for Nagoya: 605 tons iron scrap M G A Hasum.

S S Alipore for Kobe: 525 bales cotton raw A Podar; 700 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha; 400 bales cotton raw V Ladha.

For Nagoya: 100 tons scrap iron Faiz

S S Alipore for Yokohama: 100 bales cotton raw A Podar.

For Hongkong: 128 bales cotton yarn D Sassoon.

S S Bhutana for Hongkong: 16 boras poyy seed J Jiwan; 21 bags gum oralic A A Mavji; 73 bags zedore roots E Mavji; 25 bales cotton twist M M T Afshar; 40 bales grey cotton yarn Pavri Sons.

IMPORTS.

S S Homefield Agent M M and Co., from Bassein: 25207 bags rice.

From Rangoon: 3441 bags rice.

From Tuticorin: 10 bales senna leaves 682 bags groundnuts: 54 bags cardamoms.

From Tellicherry: 232 bags coconuts.

From Calicut: 1045 bags coconuts; 690 bags sandalwood billets; 12 cases tea; 54 cases coffee, 387 jottas coir rope; 279 jottas coir yarn.

From Badagora: 1940 bags copra.

From Ponani: 325 bags coconuts.

S S Xawab Agent T Morrison and Co. from Pavarockan: 1333 bags sugar

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 1

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	£79 3/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£93
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£113 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£77 5/8
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£ 102 1/4
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£103 1/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	£114 5/8
Victory Bonds	£110 3/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg	£9[illegible]
National Bank of India	£40 1/4
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 5/8

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, March 1

Bank bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent
Bank bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 5/8 per cent
Fine trade bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent
Fine trade bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent
Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent
Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

Bombay Straddle Reversing Sales On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

MARKET ACTING TIRED

Natural Reactionary Feeling After Recent Rise

BOMBAY: March 2.

AFTER THE RECENT RISE IN AMERICAN COTTON PRICES, THE GENERAL FEELING IS NOW INFLUENCED TO BE REACTIONARY. THERE WERE FAIRLY ACTIVE STRADDLE REVERSING SALES ON NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE ON TUESDAY AND BUYERS WERE INDIFFERENT TO AWAIT RESULT OF REFERENDUM.

The New York cotton market opened quiet and was steady at the early part of the session with disappointing cables offset by trade buying of near positions.

Prices then eased on long liquidation and some hedging. Traders were cautious about pressing the selling side owing to absence of activity and Southern selling. The market rallied partially on short covering and trade buying.

Finally long liquidation and hedge selling were in evidence. The market was inactive and narrow with prices easing on Bombay selling on wide differences but offers were not large.

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened at about the highest level and closed at the lowest level. At the opening May was quoted 9.22 and declined to 9.10. Prices fluctuated within a range of 12 points and closed at a net decline of 10 to 11 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced 11 points at 9.16c. per lbs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange was entirely closed on Tuesday.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 3 points with May 5.14. Offerings were light apart from March liquidation which met with transferring of hedges to distant deliveries' straddle selling against New Yew York hedging and liquidation was in evidence. Demand was poor apart from straddle buying against uppers. The market closed unchanged to one point down. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.19d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton market was quiet. Giza futures closed 2 points up to one point down with spot cotton one point up at 7.29. Uppers futures closed one to two months lower but spot cotton prices advanced 4 points at 6.34d per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET

The Alexandria cotton futures market was irregular. Sakels futures declined 2 to 14 points and Ashmouni futures advanced 8 to 9 points.

SOIL CONSERVATION

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co state:

The Farm Bill authorizes the continuance of the soil conservation programme, production control by means of national acreage quotas, marketing quotas during periods of surpluses, mandatory commodity loans when prices fall below 52 per cent. of parity and additional parity payments if and when sufficient funds are appropriated.

The Bill also provides for the extension of the maturity of the 1937, 1938 Cotton loans to 1st July 1939 and for the immediate Cotton price adjustment payments of 2 cents per pound to growers willing to co-operate and transfer their titles on the 1937 loan Cotton to the Commodity Credit Corporation before 1st July, 1938.

ACREAGE QUOTAS

The Bill requires the Secretary of Agriculture to proclaim annually the national acreage quotas of five major crops to be allotted to states, counties and individual farms. When estimates indicate a probable production in excess of certain limits the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to proclaim marketing quotas which to be effective must be approved by two-thirds of the vote of the farmers referenda. In view of last year's over-production, the 1938/1939 acreage allotments will be fixed to yield from between 10,000,000 bales and 11,500,000 bales. Normally, the allotment would be fixed to the normal supply plus the carryover and marketing quotas would be possible if the indicated supply exceeds normal by more than 7 per cent. The penalty for excess marketings is 2 cents. or 3 cents per pound depending on the year when marketed. "Normal supply" is based on a ten years' average of annual domestic consumption and exports, and an allowance of 40 per cent on the foregoing for a normal carryover.

RIGID CONTROL

From the above it is clearly manifest that the Administration has evolved a rigid form of control which should prove fully effective. With a carryover from last season of over 6,000,000 bales added to the last crop of 18,500,000 bales, the total supply of American Cotton for the current season amounts to over 24,000,000 bales. As consumption has been running at a full season's rate of 12,000,000 bales, the carryover at the end of this season will approximate 12,500,000 bales. Since a normal world carryover of American Cotton is less than 5,000,000 bales, it will be appreciated that drastic control is essential to lighten this burdensome surplus. In the event of farmers willing to take full advantage of the Smith amendment, the total free supply would be reduced to roughly 16,000,000 bales and taking consumption at 12,000,000 bales, a balance of round 4,000,000 bales would remain in trade channels, thus eventually making for a tight situation.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York May highest (10 a.m.)	9.22+01
New York May lowest (2-59 p.m.)	9.10—11
Liverpool May highest	5.15+04
Liverpool May lowest	5.09—02

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

Cables received from New York Cotton Exchange Service.

Reduce foreign crop estimate to 18,250,000, world 36,550,000. World consumption first half season American 6,020,000, Foreign 7,979,000. Trend recent months downward. Domestic cloth sales above production. Commodities slightly higher.

Cable received from M/s Geo H. McFadden and Bros.

Market reactionary; may go little further, in which case think its purchase.

Their Liverpool Agents cabled:

More sensitive, poor offtake.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Dull market with easier trend in sympathy with lower Bombay and Alexandria. Stimulating news lacking. General disposition is to await clarification of Smith amendment and outcome of farmers' referendum.

New York: Market eased on Bombay and scattered selling with restricted trade demand.

Some selling believed to be to close out straddle Bombay. Indifferent demand. Washington expects no additional reforms legislation.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, March 1

May	9.10—11
July	9.16—11
October	9.26—10
December	9.26—10
January	9.23—11
Middling Spot	9.16—11

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, March 1
The New Orleans market was closed.

NEW YORK
New York, March 1

11-00 A.M. RANGES—

March	9.10/9.10
May	9.13/9.13
July	9.22/9.21

NOON CALL—

March	9.09
May	9.13
July	9.19

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, March 1

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	15,000 bales
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	nil
Day's exports to China and Japan	1,000 bales

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, March 1

March	5.01—01
April	5.05—01
May	5.10—01
June	5.13—01
July	5.16—01
August	5.18—01
September	5.20—01
October	5.23
November	5.24
Middling Spot	5.19+02

10-12 a.m quotations

May	5.14
July	5.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 1

F G F Spot	*8.64
GIZA—	
Spot	7.69+4
March	7.16+2
May	7.20—1
July	7.25—0
October	7.28+1
November	7.28+1
January	7.29—1
UPPER—	
Spot	6.34+4
March	6.14—2
May	6.14—2
July	6.16—2
October	6.19—1
November	6.19—1
January	6.21—2

*Sakellaridis quotations now are based on new standard for fair staple Sakellaridis.

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, March 1

BROACH—	
Fully good (good staple)	4.23
Fine (good staple)	4.38
Superfine (good staple)	4.53
OOMRA—	
Fine (No. 1 staple)	4.35
Superfine (No. 1 staple)	4.50
Choice (No. 1 staple)	4.65
BENGAL—	
Good	3.50
Fully good	3.60
Fine	3.75

Cotton Arrivals

	Bales
Receipts into Bombay on 26th February	41,467
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	1,234,331
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,786,940
Decrease	552,609

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, March 2

March	242.40
May	236.00
June	230.00
July	228.10—110
September	229.40—60

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, March 1
Fair rio coffee No. 7 quality ... 6 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, March 2

Following a decline of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 176/4 for Broach A/M delivery and in the absence of any important buying prices declined to Rs. 175/12 on scattered liquidation. The market opinion is divided and there is more disposition to await further developments.

The Liverpool market was due to open one point down but it opened 4 points lower and in the local market prices declined to Rs. 175/8. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M	175	10	0
Broach J/A	178	4	0
Oomra March	155	8	0
Oomra May	157	8	0
Bengal March	130	4	0
Bengal May	131	12	0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, March 2.

	Extra	Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M. G.—						
Bengal U.P.	...	139	136	133	130	
Punjab	...	139	136	133	130	
Rajputana	...	139	136	133	130	
Oomra No. 3	165	162	159	156	...	
C. P. No. 1	177	174	171	168	...	
C. P. No. 2	169	166	163	160	...	

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, March 2.

Bengal Superfine	138/40
Bengal Fine	134/36
Bengal F.G.	131/32
C. P. 1	168/69
C. P. 2	160/62
Arvi	162/64
Amraoti	157/60
Ellichpur	161/63
Berar	158/60
Khandesh	150/53
Jalna/Sailu	150/54
Burwah/Sanavad	160/61
Khandwa	161/64
Harda/Khirkiya	161/64
Mathia	135/40
Malkapur	155/56
Broach	181/82
Punjab 4 F.	191/94
Punjab 289F.	236/41
Sindh 4 F.	186/91
Sindh N.T.	216/21

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, March 2.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	3 days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	2,394	34,173	190,529
Central India	1,529	27,059	264,703
Barsi and Nagar	2,813	97,397	134,126
Hyderabad-Gaorani	628	32,632	66,754
Berar	7,231	209,741	450,447
Central Provinces	2,541	43,823	95,605
Total Oomras	17,136	444,825	1,202,164
Dholera	1,560	31,599	31,292
N.-W. Provinces	18	2,103	6,716
Rajputana	955	7,147	49,623
Sind-Punjab	1,596	383,269	241,895
Broach	2,187	7,635	94,738
Coompta and Dharwar	$ 9,761		11,909
Westerns-Northerns	498	6,134	14,701
Cocanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,136		2,970
American		148,252	4,560
Egyptian, African and Sudan		215,244	156,152
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		1,170	15
Total	23,956	1,258,287	1,816,859

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, March 1

SAKELS—	
March	14.05—14
May	14.35—06
July	14.46—02
ASHMOUNI—	
April	10.99+09
June	10.92+08
GIZA—	
March	13.47+09
May	13.57+08
July	13.58+12

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, March 2.

50 Japan T. and Co. Pusad 5 1/2 on
200 Japan T and Co. Digras 6 on
60 Japan T and Co. Dharwah 5 1/2 in
50 Japan T and Co. Veraval 140
165 Japan T and Co. Vinchhia 140
58 Japan T and Co. Khidakya 161
57 Japan T and Co. Digras 5 1/2 on
200 Japan T and Co. Dharwa 5 1/2 on
125 Japan T and Co. Pulgaon 11 on
63 Mordan Mill Manusa old 125
33 Mordan Mill Pandarkoda 135
55 Andarshan Cletan
50 Andarshan Cletan Panipat 2 on
67 Andarshan Cletan Malkapur 2 off
70 G G Kesha and Co. Saida 147
40 Colaba Land Mill Hingoli 162
112 Ralli Bros Buranpur 159
100 Ralli Bros Buranpur 159
150 Viram Ladha Hansi 4 on
219 Raghavji Kanji Arvi 7 on
75 Raghavji Kanji Arvi 163
50 Kotak and Co. Pusad 159
98 Narshi Nagshi Jalgaon 8 off
117 Narshi Nagshi Mulkapur 3 off
79 Narshi Nagshi Jamner 7 off
98 Narshi Nagshi Faizpur 152
45 Toyopoddar Nunded 182
42 Toyo Poddar Khamgaon 177

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F.P. Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 1-3-38	6947000	5851000
Receipts Yesterday 1-3-38	15000	16000
Exports to date 1-3-38	4467000	4084000
Stock at Ports 25-2-38	3146000	2180000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-2-38	2541000	1877000
Stock at Liverpool 25-2-38	1192000	929000
Visible Supply 25-2-38	7553000	5603000
Quantity in sight 25-2-38	11888000	11039000
Quantity out of sight 25-2-38	7216000	8688000

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 24th Feb.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yester-day	This year.	Last year.
Europe	1,745	139,107	218,396
Japan and China	4,614	268,325	784,805
Coast Ports	445	35,102	11,024
Up-country by Rail		213,166	132,824
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		35,182	19,687
Total	6,804	690,883	1,166,736

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, March 2

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £6-19-9 1/2. London Paris Exchange rate was 35 points up at 153.75. Dollar sterling cross rate was 5.01 3/4. London silver prices for Spot were unchanged at 20 1/16d while forward quotation was 1/16d. up at 19 7/8d. There was no special feature and the market was idle. New York Spot silver was placed at 44 3/4 cents and Montreal futures were unchanged. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-2 1/4. The local market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover. There was scattered buying in silver as well as gold and the undertone was good.

GOLD

Ready	34	8	9
Fagan delivery	34	8	6
Fagan Tejimandi	0	1	6
Chaitra delivery	34	7	9
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	50	14	6
Fagan delivery	50	15	0
Fagan Tejimandi	0	7	0
Chaitra delivery	51	0	0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0	14	0

LONDON SILVER
London, March 1

Spot	20 1/16
Forward	19 7/8

LONDON GOLD
London, March 1

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6-19-9 1/2

Montreal Silver

Montreal, March 1

March	44.90
May	44.90
July	44.90

New York Silver

New York, March 1

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents

LONDON METALS

London, March 1

Copper	£40 3 9
Spelter	£14 12 6
Lead	£15 10 0
Tin	£185 7 6

Bombay Metals

Bombay, March 2.

Standard copper cash (buyers)	£40/2/6
Standard copper 3 month	£40/5/0
Electrolytic copper	£44/11/0
Bombay Market.—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 39-0-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 44-4-0

Tone:—Steady.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, March 1.

April	£10-16-3.
May	£10-18-9

GROUNDNUTS & SEEDS

Bombay, March 2.

Groundnuts May—			
Opening	29	12	0
Highest	29	12	9
Lowest	29	9	9
Closing	29	12	3
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	32	7	0
Highest	32	8	0
Lowest	32	4	0
Closing	32	7	6
Cottonseeds May—			
Opening	19	0	6
Highest	19	1	0
Lowest	18	15	3
Closing	19	0	3
Linseed May—			
Opening	7	12	6
Highest	7	12	6
Lowest	7	12	6
Closing	7	12	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, March 1.

March	89 3/8d.
May	88 1/2d.
July	87d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, March 1.

May	dol 0.93 5/8.
July	dol 0.88 3/4.
September	dol 0.89

LONDON SUGAR

London, March 1

March	sh 5 4 1/2d.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, March 2.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-5.
Shipment March Rs. 5-4.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-7-6.
Kesar Rs. 12-1.
Saraya Rs. 11-9.
Java Spot F 7.00.

New York Sugar

New York, March 1.

July	2.26
September	2.27
January	2.23

LONDON SEEDS
London, March 1

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£12-11-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£14-7-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton	
March sellers	£14-12-6
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-15-0
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton	
March April sellers	£12-10-0

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, March 1

T T London on:	
New York	5.01.77
Paris	153.75
Berlin	12.40 1/4
Madrid	78.00
Amsterdam	8.96 11/16
Brussels	29.55 1/2
Milan	95.36
Berne	21.60 5/8
Prague	142.81

GOVT. SECURITIES

Bombay, March 2

2 3/4 per cent 1948/57 100/6
3 per cent 1951/54 102/8
3 per cent 1941 103
5 per cent U P Bonds 97
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 98/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 106/4
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 108/8
4 per cent 1960/70 114
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 119/12
5 per cent 1939/44 104/6
5 per cent 1939/43 107/7
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Loan 102/6

TAX FREES

3 per cent 1953/53 113
5 per cent 1955 123/8
5 per cent 1945/55 119/2
6 1/2 per cent 1939 Mysore 102/4

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 98/8/3 to quote Rs. 98/9 at 2 p.m for settlement. Other issues are quietly steady. Tone was very steady.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, March 2

B. C. RATES—
T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON
Bank's selling T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 3/32
Bank buying D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 7/32

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 265
Bank's buying T T 263

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,150
Bank's buying T T 1,170

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77

AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/4

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 67 1/8

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 79 1/2

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 156 1/4

BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—
New York London 5.01.81 1st instant
Japan London 1/2 2nd instant
Hongkong London 1/3 1/16 2nd instant
Shanghai London 1/2 1/4 2nd instant
Java London 8.94 3/4 2nd instant
London Paris 153.75 1st instant
London Belgium 29.55 1/2 1st instant
London Switzerland 21.60 5/8 1st instant
London Berlin 12.40 1/4 1st instant
London Stockholm 19.41 3/8 1st instant
London New York 5.01.77 1st instant
London Amsterdam 8.96 3/4 1st instant
London Italy 95.36 1st instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 28th ultimo
Gold £6-19-9 1/2 1st instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 28th ultimo
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 1st instant
Silver London Forward 19 13/16 28th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 1st instant
Silver New York Ready 45 28th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 45 1st instant
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 28th ultimo
London discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 1st instant
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 28th ultimo.
London discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 1st instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—
Call 1/2 per cent
3 months 1 per cent.
6 months 1 1/4 per cent.
Tone: Very easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, March 1

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	79 3/4
3 1/2 per cent	93
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	108 3/4
4 per cent 1948/53	108 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 3/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	117
5 per cent 1942/47	112
3 per cent 1949/52	99
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	77 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War loan	103 1/8
3 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	114 5/8
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary	42/6

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, March 1

Broach A/M 1938 opening 179 5/8 highest 179 5/8 lowest 177 1/2 closing 177 1/2
Broach J/A opening 182 3/4 highest 182 3/4 lowest 180 3/8 closing 180 3/8
Oomra March opening 159 3/4 highest 159 3/4 lowest 157 1/2 closing 157 1/2
Oomra May opening 161 1/2 highest 161 1/2 lowest 159 1/4 closing 159 1/4
Bengal March opening 134 highest 134 lowest 131 7/8 closing 131 7/8
Bengal May opening 134 1/2 highest 134 1/2 lowest 133 3/8 closing 133 3/8
Tejimandi for Broach April May (21-3-38) Rs. 5 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach April May (31-3-38) Rs. 6 1/4
Tejimandi for Broach July August (24-6-38) Rs. 16 1/4

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

New York Liverpool: May 154 July 160 October 164 December 168 January 168 at cross rate 5.01 3/4
Bombay Liverpool: Broach A/M 1938 176 Liverpool May 1938 5.09 Rs. 45 1/2 at exchange 1/6
Bombay Liverpool: Broach J/A 1938 178/14 Liverpool July 5.15 Rs. 45 1/4 at exchange 1/6
Bombay New York: Broach A/M 1938 176 New York May 9.10 Rs. 25 at cross rate 5.01 3/4
Bombay New York: Broach J/A 1938 178/14 New York July 9.16 Rs. 24 at cross rate 5.01 3/4

LONDON RUBBER
London, March 1

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers ... 7 3/16

Stock Exchange Ready For Forward Business

Effective Check On Reckless Operations

OPENING PRICES TO SHOW DECLINES

BOMBAY: March 2.

Forward trading will be resumed to-morrow and it is believed that the market will open weak and Tata Steel Dfds. will be quoted between Rs. 925 and Rs. 950.

It may be recalled that Forward trading was suspended on 22nd January last, when there appeared some signs of a Bear raid and although nothing like a Bear raid is proved the morale of the market was thoroughly degenerated and there being no buyers prices registered sharp declines and the President of the Exchange had to use his special power to suspend trading.

This action of the President was unanimously approved by the Board and in the general interest of members as well speculators, Forward trading remained suspended.

In the meantime the February Settlement passed off very satisfactorily and now prices will be fixed for March Clearances and trading for April will be resumed.

PRICES ATTRACTIVE

Thus after a lapse of about five weeks the Market will re-open, but the general opinion is still divided and while it is believed that present prices are low enough and discount all bearish factors, there seems little to encourage bullish enthusiasm.

It is true that present prices are attractive, but it is possible that there may be some liquidation by weak holders resulting in a decline. It is, however, anticipated that there will be cessation of short selling.

Heavy liquidation has improved the technical situation of the Market and we look for narrow markets for some time. Later on shorts will have to close their unprotected interest and there being some restrictions on overtaking it will be difficult to have large offerings.

The Vigilance Committee will keenly watch individual operations and members will have to furnish statements of daily business in active shares such as Tata Steel Dfds., Ordinary, Bombay Dyeing, Bombay Burma and Associated Cements.

EFFECTIVE CHECK

Thus it will be seen that some sort of effective check is placed on reckless operations and the Market will be called upon to adjust itself to the existing industrial and political conditions. The Central Budget removes all uncertainties and there is nothing in it which will have effect on the market. Both local and European political conditions have improved somewhat and there is no fear for any unfavourable development in the near future.

TEXTILE SHARES

The increase in the wages of textile operatives as recommended by the Enquiry Committee and disappointing dividends have some unfavourable effect and most of the textile shares show substantial declines. The outlook for the Hydro-Electric shares is not encouraging and we do not look for any impressive buying. Similarly Associated Cements are likely to be a dull and idle scrip.

RESTRICTED TURN-OVER

To-day the cash section was fairly steady with a restricted turnover and there was less inclination to operate. Yesterday the Wall Street Market was steady and U. S. Steel shares advanced dol. 1 3/8 and Anaconda Coppers improved by dol. 7/8.

FUTURE OUTLOOK

It is a difficult task to express any reliable opinion regarding the future course of the Market without knowing the general sentiment as sentiment plays an important part in a Market which is under the influence of speculative activity. However it will be advisable to wait for sometime before entering the Market, as Tata Steel shares the main indicator of the market will have to be ready for dividend prospects. The market will open at 1 p.m. for forward business and close at 3 p. m.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, March 2.

100 Ahm. Advance (Rs 6)	370	0
250 BOM. DYEING (Rs. 25)	975	0
100 CENTURY (Rs. 8)	248	12
100 CEN INDIA (Rs. 4)	258	
100 COLABA (Rs. 4)	187	8
100 Coorla (Rs. 5)	95	0
250 David	78	0
250 Dawn (Rs. 10)	390	0
1 E. D. Sassoon (nil)	0-6	9
100 Finlay (Rs. 2)	137	8
100 GOKAK (Rs. 4-8)	177	8
1000 Hindustan (Rs 75)	1,720	0
100 Indore	70	0
100 Khatau (Rs. 3)	126	0
100 KOHINOOR (Rs. 12)	330	0
250 Laxmi (Rs. 12-8)	538	12
250 Madras United	35	0
1000 Morarji (nil)	1,255	0
250 Model	51	4
50 MYSORE (Rs. 2)	120	0
200 NEW GREAT (nil)	268	8
100 Osmanshahi (Re 1)	43	
100 Phoenix (nil)	252	8
25 SASSOON SILK (Rs. 2)	74	8
100 Shorabji (Rs 50)	1,959	0
50 SIMPLEX (Rs. 2)	88	12
100 SWADESHI (Rs. 5)	243	12
100 Swan	101	4
500 Vishnu (Rs. 50)	1265	0
1000 Western (Rs 10)	915	0
BANKS.		
50-100 Baroda (Rs. 2-8) XD	114	12
25-50 Central (As. 12)	32	8
500 Imperial (Rs. 30) XD	1,516	4
125-500 I Conty. (Rs. 7-8)	385	0
50-100 India (Rs. 2-8)	146	0
100 Reserve Bank (Rs. 3)	119	12
5 Union (As. 4)	5	11
CEMENTS.		
100 ASSOCIATED	131	8
INSURANCE.		
100-500 Empire (Rs. 14)	857	0
15-100 Jupiter (As. 12) XD	13	12
20 Mercantile	54	8
15-75 New India (Rs. 1-4)	40	12
200 Oriental	4400	0
10-50 Vulcan (Rs. 8)	7	8
ELECTRIC.		
10 Ahm. Old XD	136	4
1000 ANDHRA VALLEY (Rs. 30)	1,435	0
10 Ajmer (As. 8)	12	14
50 BOM. TRAM (Rs. 2-8)	117	8
100 B'bay Suburban (Rs. 6-8)	165	8
10 Broach (As. 5)	14	0
100 Karachi (4)	203	12
100 Poona (4)	212	8
100 Surat (Rs. 3)	168	12
100 TATA HYDRO (Rs. 3)	151	4
1000 TATA POWER (Rs. 25)	1,323	0
RAILWAYS.		
500 Ahmedabad Prantij XD	935	0
100 C. Province	101	8
100 Dn. Baramati	104	1
100 Gujarat	98	8
100 Mandra Bhon	102	0
100 Pachora Jamner	94	12
100 Sara Sirajgunj	102	0
500 Tapti Valley	752	8
MININGS.		
9 Burma Corp. (As. 11) XD	6	12
2sh. Indian Copper (As. 1-8)	2	5
10 Indian Iron and Steel	27	14
10 SHIVRAJPUR (As. 8)	46	0
30 TATA STEEL DFD. (Rs. 36-3-6)	1000	0
75 TATA STEEL ORD (Rs. 10)	242	8
MISCELLANEOUS.		
1000 ALCOCK (Rs. 5)	310	0
50 BELAPUR (Rs. 5)	157	8
100-250 B'bay Safe Dep (Rs. 40)	245	0
Steam (Rs. 13-12)	240	0
125 B. BURMA (Rs. 20)	611	14
50 Do. Conty (Rs. 8)	217	8
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3-8	0
50 TELEPHONE (Rs. 1-8)	96	8
100 I BLEACHING (Rs. 3)	137	8
50 I. Invest Trust (Rs. 2)	47	0
100 I Radio Defd (12)	527	8
100 I. Radio Ord. (15)	440	0
1000 Port Canning (Rs. 25)	665	0
30 PREMIER CON (Rs. 2-15)	75	0
15 Scindia	20	10
25 Tata Oil Mill (nil)	27	8
PREFERENCE.		
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1500	0
6 p.c Bombay Steam	288	12
7 p.c B'bay Tram (T.F.)	75	0
5 p. c. Central India (T.F.)	537	8
6-1/4 p.c Prem Const. 1st	108	
6 1/4 p.c Prem Const 2nd	103	0
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	155	12
7 1/2 p.c Tata Power	1560	0
6 p c Tata Steel 1st	205	12
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	169	8
7 p.c Vishnu	703	12
DEBENTURES		
3 3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	8
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	108	12
4 p.c Bom Telephone	51	12
7 p.c. Sholapur	81	0
6 p.c Tata Hydro	109	

(Last Dividend in Brackets and Capital letters indicate shares on Forward List)

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, March 2.

Wheat	7,522 Cwts.
Linseed	12,664 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	171 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,269 Cwts.
Groundnuts	11,427 Cwts.
Castorseed	430 Cwts.
Rice	50,902 Cwts.
Myrabollam	2,639 Cwts.
Cottonseed	7,369 Cwts.
Gram	1,433 Cwts.
Joowar	568 Cwts.
Maize	60 Cwts.
Barley	854 Cwts.
Bajree	2,379 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	1,673 Cwts.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1938

Assembly Parties' United Move

Discussion On Budget Boycotted

Four Parties Combine To Enter Protest Against Government Action

PRESIDENT ADJOURNS HOUSE

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Before the Legislative Assembly took up general debate on the budget to-day Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the opposition made a statement in the course of which he made it clear that the Congress Party, Independents, Congress Nationalists and Democrats had agreed to take no part in the general discussion of the budget and as and when demands for grants were moved they proposed without speech to defeat them. (Cheers).

This decision he said was taken in order to protest against the Government's action in breaking salutary important usual convention which had been followed ever since the year 1924 of allowing the House to express itself by a direct vote on the policy of the Government under two heads, defence and external affairs.

He declared that "the right of vote is a right to which the House attaches great value—greater value than to the right to express views—because the vote of the House repeatedly given against the Government has in the words of a member of the House an acidity which may dissolve certain amount of rust in the minds of irresponsible executive."

Where the Legislature was in paramount control of executive no vote might be immediately necessary but in case of irresponsible executive vote became one of paramount value and importance.

Mr. Desai referred in this connection to the observation of Joint Parliamentary Committee which stated that danger of friction between Governor-General and Legislature over army budget undoubtedly furnishes additional argument against responsibility at the centre in a purely British India Federation. Mr. Desai added that the Assembly was functioning in a sense as Federal Legislature in certain respects and it seemed to be Government's desire to accustom future tamed Legislature to the habit of accepting the fact that even as a matter of vote they are not wanted.

In the assembly, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Sir Yamin Khan, Mr M. S. Aney, Sir Homi Mody associated themselves with Mr Bhulabhai Desai's observations.

Sir James Grigg, the Finance Member, declared Amid many interruptions that he did not know against what was the protest raised. If it was against the fact that the defence expenditure in any real sense was outside the vote of the House, there was nothing to be said. This was and had always been the case. If it was demonstration against constitution there was nothing for him to argue about because that was for the time being settled. If their case was that some change had occurred this year by which Opposition had lost something which they had had before then, he wished to assure them that they were completely mistaken. The expenditure in question had been previously regarded as civil, and as subject to vote of this House but the Governor-General had taken the view that in conditions of the new Constitution it was mandatory to exclude defence expenditure from voted category. Sir James thought the whole grievance was entirely manufactured and artificial one.

NO GENERAL DEBATE.

After Sir James Grigg's statement, the President said general debate on the Budget would proceed but no member rose to speak.

Sir N. N. Sircar, leader of the House, thereupon suggested that if no member wished to speak during the two days allotted for General Debate then the House might take up some official bills or supplementary demands for grants under railway.

No decision on the suggestion was taken and the President adjourned the House till to-morrow. —A. P.

Proceedings In Detail

NEW DELHI, March 2.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai asserted that the question was not whether the Government had the power to withheld certain items from the vote of the House. The question was whether they should and must have exercised a power given to them by law no doubt, but a power which was held in abeyance for a long period of years. "Taking stock of the situation and considering the manner in which our vote has been responded to—or rather not responded to—we do not wish to give Government the pleasure of becoming parties to the mere form without the reality of a democratic Government. We

(Continued on Page 8

New Colours For Leicester Regiment

Viceroy On Soldier's Duty During War And In Peace Times

JUBBULPORE, March 2.

Presenting new colours to the Leicestershire Regiment, the Viceroy made a speech in the course of which he said:—

I consider it a great privilege to be here this morning to present, on behalf of His Majesty, these new colours to your battalion. The ceremony to-day has more than usual significance as you are this year celebrating the 250th anniversary of your regiment. Yours is a long and proud history. Your Regiment has served with distinction in all parts of the world,—in Canada, the West Indies and America; in the Crimea, in South Africa, and then again in Afghanistan. But it is with India that your Regiment has been particularly associated. It is not for me to remind you that the Royal Tiger, which is your badge, was granted as "a lasting testimony of the exemplary conduct of the corps during the period of its service in India from 1804 to 1823." It is, therefore, appropriate that these new colours should be presented by His Majesty's representative in the country with whose history your own is linked.

These colours, like others presented in recent years, bear the names of the campaigns of the Great War during which the Leicestershire Regiment served with distinction in many spheres. These are honours won by the courage and devotion to duty of all ranks of your Regiment and I am confident that the spirit of the Regiment which has triumphed in arduous service over so many years and has endured the grim years of the Great War will continue in the younger generation now in the ranks.

Let me add one more word. The reputation of a Regiment depends on its bearing not only on the battlefield but also in times of peace when duties are less spectacular though no less important. You are here to preserve peace—a task which requires in full measure all the qualities of discipline, dignity and tact. Remember—and I am confident you will—that the honourable performance of your duties in peace time, just as much as in the more ardous times of war, can add to the already high reputation of your Regiment.—A. P.

The Government of Baroda has appointed a committee under the presidentship of Naib Dewan Col. Kunwar Shivraj Singh to discuss the possibility of extending the State Representative Assembly.

No Miraculous Change In Malaviyaji

But Health Improved Considerably

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Some idea as to the extent of effect of Kayakalp treatment on Malaviyaji's health is now available. The extent of improvement is possible on examination of his face and other parts of body and the way he walks and talks. To be frank about this treatment, it must be said that it has belied high expectations that were raised of it in beginning.

It is understood that Malaviyaji was examined after the treatment by Rai Bahadur R. N. Bannerji, a leading doctor of Allahabad. His report is said to have been that while Malaviyaji showed general improvement in his health, he did not find any sign of his looking younger than seventy-six years. The text of Dr. Bannerji's report is kept secret but it apprehended that it did not take very optimistic view of the results of the treatment.

Some of the facts to be observed from his appearance are, grey hair all round on his head; cheeks, though somewhat levelled up in upper part, still have wrinkles in abundance, the forehead too has old wrinkles. Malaviyaji now walks somewhat erect and with far greater ease than before.

While therefore, treatment has not worked any miracles and Malaviyaji looks as old as before, it must be recognised that the treatment has considerably toned up his health and he is not a frail picture of health that he was, before he embarked on the treatment. His eye-sight is considerably improved, so also power of digestion and general health. Story about his showing signs of new teeth or black hair, as published in some Anglo Indian papers, is totally false. Hardat Sharma too recorded some improvements, but both these gentlemen, still remain old and are still far away from being young.

SURPRISE APPEARANCE.

Pandit Malaviya made a short appearance outside his sealed chamber on Sunday somewhat unexpectedly as it was announced he would come out on March 2. It is said some local professional photographers who are on friendly terms with Malaviyaji pressed him to come out for a while. Their object probably was to steal a march over press photographers who fared somewhat badly as Pandit Malaviya again retired to his chamber and would not come out for three or four days more. He has hitherto refused to meet Press representatives. Touching scenes were witnessed when both Pandit Malaviya and Hardat Shastri came out. They hailed and embraced each other and laughed heartily. They then sat for being photographed. A group photograph containing some other persons was also taken.

Hardat Shastri garlanded Malaviyaji and said: "Two objects in your life remained to be fulfilled, the solution of the unemployment problem, and stoppage of cow slaughter. With the co-operation of these men you have been able to have a long lease of life through Kayakalp. May Bhagwati bless you." Hardat Shastri then congratulated Tapasvi Baba and his disciples on their treatment and garlanded them.

Deficit Budget For Frontier

PESHAWAR, Mar. 1.

The total Revenue is estimated to be Rs. 180.05 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 186.68 lakhs.

This amounts to a Revenue deficit of Rs. 6.63 lakhs which has to be covered by drawing on the accumulated balance, said the Honourable Lala Bhanju Ram Gandhi, Minister for Finance, presenting the Budget for 1938/39 to the Frontier Legislative Assembly to-day. He added that the total Revenue is not keeping pace with the expenditure which is growing from year to year owing to normal expansion and to new items of expenditure on beneficent activities.—A. P

BOY PRODIGY TO SEE MALAVIYAJI

He Recited Gita And Ramayana At Age Of 1 1/2 Years

JHANSI, March 2.

A boy, who is said to be blind from birth, is reported to have begun to speak while he was a baby in arms of five months, and recited Ramayana and Gita at the age of an year and a half.

The boy has proceeded to Brindaban to attend the 'Kumb Mela', proceeding thence to Benares to meet Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya for whom, the boy is reported to have great respect.

Thousands flocked yesterday to the three-year-old blind boy reciting Ramayana, Bhagwat and shlokas from gitas, fluently with the correct pronunciation. The boy is able to correct others when they make a mistake in recitation or in pronunciation, or in the exposition of the meaning of texts.

Rent Remission Of 12 1/2 p.c. To Small Holders: C. P. Presents Surplus Budget

Fresh Taxation For Financing Development Schemes: Enhanced Revenue Of Zamindari Land

NAGPUR: March 2.

"A BUDGET OF 4-3/4 CRORES OF RUPEES IS ALL TOO SMALL FOR THE NEEDS OF THE PROVINCE WITH A POPULATION OF 16 MILLIONS, BUT, WITHIN THE TIME AND THE RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO US, WE HAVE ENDEAVOURED TO MINIMISE WASTE AND READJUST THE BURDEN OF TAXATION, MAXIMISE SOCIAL DIVIDEND FROM PUBLIC EXPENDITURE AND GIVEN BETTER CRITICISM FROM WITHIN AND INTERFERENCE IN THE NAME OF THE CONSTITUTION FROM WITHOUT, THERE IS NO REASON WHY WE SHOULD NOT FACE THE FUTURE IN A SPIRIT OF SUBDUED OPTIMISM," observed the Hon. Mr. D. K. Mehta, Finance Minister, presenting his first Annual Budget Estimates for 1938-'39 to the Central Provinces Legislative Assembly to-day.

The budget shows a surplus of Rs. 80,000, receipts being 481.99 lakhs and expenditure 481.18 lakhs

The revised estimates for 1937/38 shows a deficit of Rs. 8.16 lakhs instead of a small surplus of Rs. 77,000 which was anticipated, due to adverse seasonal fall of Rs. 10 lakhs under the head of land revenue. Excise revenue estimates for 1938/39 allows a loss of six lakhs owing to extension of prohibition of liquor.

EXPENDITURE.

Dealing with new expenditure Mr. Mehta said that out of a total amount of 24.35 lakhs, 10.10 lakhs represented usual commitments, 7.54 lakhs usual expansion of departmental activities and 6.71 lakhs for economic development and improvement of rural areas which they proposed to undertake in fulfilment of the intention to set aside a part of the revenue for liquor for rural welfare. Two lakhs of Rupees had been provided for the Education Minister's Vidyamandir scheme, 1.7 lakhs for the introduction of compulsory education in the Betul and other districts and substantial funds had been allotted for extending medical facilities in rural areas.

Alluding to the special rural reconstruction schemes, the Finance Minister stated that the budget provided two lakhs of rupees for improvement of rural communications, one lakh for water supply, in addition to four lakhs from the Government of India grant. Rs. 24,000 for agricultural demonstrations, Rs. 22,000 for the encouragement of khadi, Rs. 70,000 for extension of medical relief and Rs. 26,000 for creating 50 rural uplift centres in accordance with the scheme of the All-India Village Industries Association besides Rs. 25,000 for industrial survey of the province.

Referring to economy effected, he said that the total saving in 1937/38 and 1938/39 amounted to Rs. 9½ lakhs, besides three lakhs resulting from measures taken on recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee and possible further economies would yield another six lakhs of Rupees.

FRESH TAXATION.

Mr. Mehta proceeding said that they were resorting to fresh taxation only for the purpose of financing the schemes of development and claimed that the burden of taxes they had selected would fall on the shoulders of those capable of bearing it. He estimated Rs. 200,000 on account of enhancement of zamindari land revenue for part of the year, three lakhs in motor spirit lubricants tax and two and half lakhs from employment tax.

He detailed the land revenue and forest concessions given to peasantry and said that the remission of twelve and half per cent in rents to small-holders in the province would benefit nearly half the agricultural population costing four and half lakhs to the exchequer. Agricultural debt relief measure was at present under consideration. They, also had adopted special measures to ameliorate the condition of the aboriginal population of two and half millions, out of a total of 16 millions in the province by opening 36 special schools in the course of the next three years and other forest produce concessions.—A. P.

MUSLIM LEAGUE AND 'BANDE MATARAM'

Appeal To Govt. To Rescind School Board Resolutions

AHMEDABAD, March 1.

A plea to release the persons imprisoned in connection with the Hindu-Muslim riot in the Presidency was made by the Bombay Provincial Muslim League Conference which concluded to-day.

The Conference also adopted a resolution condemning "Bande Mataram" song as anti-Islamic and idolatrous and urging the Government to rescind the resolutions of School Boards to sing the song in schools and appointing a committee to suggest further action to be taken by Mussalmans in the Presidency if the resolutions were not rescinded.

Another resolution passed at the Conference against the provision in the Budget of the Government for the encouragement of Hindi, which would "annihilate Urdu which is decidedly the common language of this country."—A. P.

A meeting of the Working Committee of the Baroda Journalists' Association held to-day under the presidency of Sjt. Pranlal Munshi, discussed the question of establishing closer contact between the journalists and devising ways and means to remove their present disabilities.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE *THE INVESTORS*

WHY DON'T YOU WATCH WHERE YOU'RE GOING?--YOU ALMOST RAN ME DOWN!
I'M SORRY-- I DIDN'T--
SORRY!-- YOU'LL BE--
WHAT A WALLOP! IS HE-?
THERE'S NO TIME TO FIND OUT-- WE GOTTA GET MISS BELMAN!
THEY STOP A BLOCK FARTHER ON, AND BRACHER GETS OUT ONCE MORE-
UGH!--- CHLOROFORM! --- UH --
HURRY UP! DUMP HER IN!
4-15
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LYMAN ANDERSON

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.